

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1673.—VOL. XXXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED SIXPENCE UNSTAMPED FIVEPENCE)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 24 years.)

HOLDERS of mining shares difficult of sale in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

Attention is called to a selected list of shares recommended in Mr. CROFTS' letter on p. 611, and there being in consequence of the continuous advance in copper ores, symptoms of further and immediate improvements in the price of shares, purchases are strongly advised at or about the quotations given. Eighteen mines are suggested for either investment or speculation, and it is doubtful if one can be found amongst them of questionable merit, or likely to incur a loss of capital at present prices, and, notably, NORTH WHEAL CROFTY should be bought at any quotation under £4.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

WILLIAM LANE, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

20 Chiverton Moor, £5 1/2	35 Frank Mills, 17s. 6d.	25 North Crofty, £3 13 9
20 Chontales, £1 18 9 pm.	10 North Phoenix, 20s.	10 North Phoenix, 20s.
25 Don Pedro, £2 11s 6d	10 Gt. No. Laxey, 16s.	10 Marke Valley, £2 1/2
20 East Caradon, £2 1/2	25 Great North Downs, 20s.	20 Prosper Unit, £2 1/2
20 East Lovell, £2 1/2	25 Hingston Down, £2 1/2	100 Yudanmutana, 21s 3
20 E. Grenville, £2 2s 9d	25 No. Treskerby, 37s 6d	50 Wb. Grenville, 16s. 3d
40 Calbeck Fells, 13s 6d.	40 New Quebrada, 18s.	5 West Chiverton, £2 1/2
75 Frontino, 14s.		

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Caradon, North Treskerby, and Great Laxey. BUYER of any part of 100 Marke Valley, at £2 1/2 cash.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for September, contains an analysis of the financial statements of all the joint-stock companies that have been issued during the month of August, with their dividends, and such information as is necessary to guide intending investors. 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually, post 1/6. Published by Mr. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN are DEALERS in every description of mining properties at close market prices, either for immediate settlement or the fortnightly account.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO.,
SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUYERS of any number of Frontino and Bolivia, and New Great Consols, shares at full market price. A special report upon New Great Consols Mine can be had on application, post free.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices. TAMAR VALLEY.—G. D. SANDY is a BUYER of any number, at 7s. 6d. per share. Correct Daily Price List may be had on application. Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares. References exchanged.

JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER
(SWORN BROKER),
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

GEORGE RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD
BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange). (25 years' experience). TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES, at close prices. Money advanced on mining shares. Sept. 13, 1867. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
MEMBER OF THE MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.

TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all description of railway stocks, mine shares, and miscellaneous securities, at net prices, and at margins of 1 1/4 per cent. on mine shares, and 3/4 per cent. on railways.

Has BUSINESS in Chontales, Pestarena, Don Pedro, Anglo-Brazilian Gold; also in East Basset, East Russell, Prince of Wales, Crebor, South Condor, Chiverton Moor, Chiverton, West Chiverton, Clifford, Uny, and all other Mines, Railways, and miscellaneous shares.

EAST CHIVERTON is recommended by Mr. HUME on its merits and prospects of early success. Particulars on application.

A list of good shares, dividend and progressive, likely to rise during the next few months, can be supplied.

Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 13 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

50 Don Pedro, £1 1/2 pm.	25 Chontales, £1 16 3 pm.	15 E. Carn Brea, £2 1/2
30 Drake Wells, 14s. 6d.	10 E. Lovell, £2 8s. 9d.	25 Gt. So. Tolgus, 11s 3d
1 Wheal Seton, £1 11 1/4	10 North Treskerby, 37s.	50 New Clifford, 26s.
50 Frontino, 15s.	10 Gt. No. Downs, £2 12 6	10 Clifford, £7 1/2
10 Chiverton Moor, £2 1/2	10 Chiverton, £2 16 3d.	15 Marke Valley, £2 9 9
10 East Caradon, £2 11 3	3 East Basset, £1 1/2	20 E. Grenville, £2 6s 3d
50 Redmoor, 6s. 3d.	20 Prosper Unit, £2 1/2	5 W. Chiverton, £2 6s 3d
40 Pr. of Wales, 49s. 6d.	25 So. Condor, 12s 3d	25 South Darren, 26s 3d
30 So. Frances, £3 6s 6d.	10 Tincroft, £1 1/2	50 W. Drake Wells, 5s 9d
1 Wheal Basset, £7 10 4	5 Gt. Wb. Vor, £1 1/2	15 North Crofty, £2 14 6
2 Providence, £2 10 4	60 North Jane, 3s.	20 Rosewarne Cons., 3 1/2
5 Gt. Laxey, £18 11s 3d	20 Grenville, 13s. 9d.	25 West Kitty, 11s. 9d.

WILLIAM MICHELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—

20 East Caradon. 100 Deep Level (Halkin). 100 Prince of Wales.
100 Bryn Gwilyf. 100 Chontales. 50 Westminster.
50 North Crofty. 20 Carn Brea.

CHONTALES.—"P. C." (Leeds).—You should be careful how you receive the assays of the different samples, the majority of which are useless for all practical purposes in such an expensive district: with the others it is a question of quantity of stuff, and how it can be obtained. A "Clavo" or "nail" is a small perpendicular pipe of metal-bearing ground, sometimes existing in the vein, and sometimes widely apart from it; this can only be worked by sinking, and may be cut off at any moment. The circular does not say the heavy machinery has been got up to the mines, but says it is in the mountains.

PRINCE OF WALES.—"A. B. C." (Dublin).—A portable engine has been tried, which has proved a failure; there will be little or no sampling next time. How many more wheels and inefficient engines are to be tried to fritter away the shareholders' money, merely to work the mine for market operations? It is only in keeping with all other things a certain party has been interested in; for the sake of a pot of tar loses the ship.

Apply to WM. MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C., Sept. 13, 1867.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 19 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—50 Don Pedro, £1 1/2 pm.; 200 Anglo-Brazilian, 14s.; 100 Port Phillip, 26s.; 100 Anglo-Italian, 12s.; 50 United Mexican, £2 1/2; 120 Frontino and Bolivia, 15s.; 100 West Wheal Kitty; 150 Redmoor, 6s.; 50 Drake Wells, 14s.; 40 New Quebrada, 18s. 9d.; 200 Dale, 2s. 9d.; 30 North Treskerby, £1 1/2; 50 Calbeck Fells, 16s.; 50 Pendennis; 20 Frank Mills, 18s.; 25 Great South Tolgus, 7s.; 30 Grenville, 14s.; 20 West Maria and Porteus, 16s. 9d.; 20 Rosewarne Consols, 3s.; 30 Central Minera, 5s. 3d.; 50 East Rosewarne, 4s. 1/2.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in West St. Ives—BUYER of 300 shares, and a SELLER of 100, at a fair margin; also a BUYER and SELLER of Maes-y-Safu, Minera, Rose and Chiverton United shares.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, Sept. 13, No. 441, Vol. IX., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

North Wheal Chiverton.	East Caradon.	South Caradon.
North Wheal Crofty.	Wheal Mary Ann.	East Pool.
West Caradon.	West Basset.	South Wheal Frances.
Hingston Down.	Herodfoot.	Dolcoath.
West Chiverton.	Frontino and Bolivia.	West Wheal Seton.
Great Wheal Vor.	Port Phillip.	Great South Tolgus.
Wheal Mary Ann.	St. John del Rey.	Botallack.
Devon Great Consols.	East Wheal Lovell.	Wheal Trelawny.
Wheal Basset.	Drake Wells.	Providence.
Wheal Seton.	Prince of Wales.	Don Pedro North del Rey.
North Treskerby.	West Wheal Kitty.	Chontales Gold & Silver.
Great Laxey.	The Mining Association.	Mining Company.

With a Leading Article on Cornish and Devon Mining—its Present Position and Future Prospects; Advance in the Copper Standard, &c.

CORNISH, DEVON, AND GOLD MINES.—Shareholders should read this week's number of PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST" (No. 440, Vol. IX.). Price 6d. each copy, forwarded immediately on application.

BUYERS and SELLERS of shares in mines, before operating, will do well to read this "Weekly Circular," published every Friday. 78, Old Broad-street, London.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at net prices. TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Twenty-two years' experience.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Deals in Chontales, Don Pedro North del Rey, Rossa Grande, Anglo-Brazilian, Frontino, Prince of Wales, Chiverton Moor, North Wheal Chiverton, West Wheal Kitty, West Great Work, and North Crofty, at close market prices net. Orders for all kinds of Stock Exchange securities, either by letter or telegraph, promptly attended to.

My remarks on Mines and Mining appear in p. 611 of this day's Journal.

N.B.—A Daily Price List on application.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. COUEL,
(late of the firm of WATSON and COUEL),
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

References exchanged. All transactions can be for cash or account. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, has BUSINESS in the following shares for cash or time on:—

*Clifford.	*East Grenville.	*North Treskerby.
*Crebor.	*East Carn Brea.	*North Retallack.
*Chiverton Moor.	*Frontino.	*Prince of Wales.
*Chontales.	*Gawton.	*Gawton.
*Calbeck Fells.	*Great North Downs.	*South Grenville.
*Argall.	*Great Laxey.	*Wheal Seton.
*Don Consols.	*Great South Chiverton.	*West Chiverton.
*Don Pedro.	*Great Retallack.	*Wheal Agar.
*East Russell.	*Marke Valley.	*West Seton.
	*North Crofty.	

PRINCE OF WALES.—I find that they have not been able to draw the stuff from the mine for want of water as yet, but no doubt in a few weeks it will be all right. I name this so that my friends may not be frightened out of their shares. I am a BUYER of any part of 500 shares, at market prices; also any part of 1000 Okei Tor, 500 Tamar Valley, 200 West Briton, 500 East Carn Brea, 500 North Treskerby, 100 Gawton, 5 Wheal Seton, and am a SELLER of Chontales for time on below market prices.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the shares marked thus*.

Money advanced on good mining shares. Office hours from 10 to 4.

Bankers: Bank of England.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in:—
Great Laxey. *East Chiverton.
*West Chiverton. *Wheal Trelawny.
*Wheal Seton. *Prince of Wales.
*West Seton. *Chiverton.
*East Lovell. Chiverton Moor.
*North Treskerby.

Shares marked * should be secured at the present quotations; they are safe for a substantial rise in price before long.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN'S "Investment Circular and Financial Record" for this month is now ready, which contains important information as to Great South Chiverton, East Chiverton, Lovell Consols, West Chiverton, and several others likely to have a great advance within the next few weeks.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MATTHEW GREENE recommends for immediate purchase Tamar Valley Silver-Lead shares, now selling for a few shillings per share, and certain for a rise to as many pounds in a few fathoms sinking. Parties desirous of investing in this most promising lead mine should apply at once. Plans, specimens of the lode, and every particular can be had at MATTHEW GREENE'S office. MATTHEW GREENE confidently asserts that no such chance is at present to be had as the shares in this mine.

MATTHEW GREENE is most desirous that all parties meditating taking shares should first either see for themselves or send a competent mining agent to whom, on application, MATTHEW GREENE will be happy to give an order to inspect the property.—Bankers: Hanson and Co., London.

MESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Members of the Mining Exchange).

Messrs. POWELL and MOSS are prepared to deal at close market prices, as BUYERS or SELLERS, in Chontales, Frontino, and Don Pedro Gold shares; also in West Chiverton, Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, North Crofty, Prince of Wales, North Treskerby, Calbeck Fells, &c.

Sept. 13, 1867. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. B. EMERSON, 28, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—12 Trevenna, £10; 6 West Great St. George, £2 1/2; 50 West St. Ives, 10s.; 10 Great South Tolgus, 8s.; 60 North Devon; 25 West Wheal Kitty, 13s.; 50 Budnick Consols, 12s.; 30 Lady Bertha, 1s. 6d.; 25 Gwydyr Park, 8s. 6d.; 5 Rose and Chiverton United. Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.

Eighteen years experience in Cornwall and Thirteen in London.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.
Established 1839.

Investments and Sales of every description of Public Securities can be effected, either for immediate or deferred settlement, as may be agreed upon.

Loans granted, for one year or any shorter period, on Stocks and Shares having a market value.

DEPOSITS of all amounts received at 5 per cent.

Bank and Money Agency Business generally undertaken.

RICHARD TAYLOR AND COMPANY.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
4, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.

Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

SAFE INVESTMENTS,
paying 5 to 20 per cent. per annum on outlay.

SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS, AND INVESTORS requiring valuable and reliable information, and seeking safe, sound, and profitable investments, should at all times consult

SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR
Post free. It is a safe guide for executors, trustees, and others.

GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE:—50 Wheal Emma (Buckfastleigh). An offer wanted. 10 Great Laxey, £18 10s. per share net cash.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS at NET PRICES in all classes of securities FOR CASH, and points out the advantages of the system under which he conducts his business. For prompt delivery, effectual guarantees against dishonoured transfers, he holds himself responsible.

Mr. REYNOLDS is well known in the mining districts to many friends with whom he is in constant communication, and his residence for many years in Cornwall, and the long period of his connection with the London markets, render his services valuable.

Mr. REYNOLDS points out the facts, with great satisfaction, which have recently come under his notice with reference to many mining properties now selling at prices which almost puts them out of the catalogue of speculations, and installs them amongst the best investments of the day.

Mr. REYNOLDS does not advertise shares at fixed prices, but at the same time fulfils contracts on as good terms as those who do, and in many instances at far lower quotations. FOR SALE:—

15 Westminster.	20 Colquite and Callington United.	30 Gt. South Chiverton.
10 Gt. Chiverton.	20 Prince of Wales.	20 Rose and Chiverton.
2 Great Wheal Vor.	75 West St. Ives.	50 Dale.
50 West Wheal Kitty.	10 Central Smallbeach.	20 Great Retallack.
50 Cuddra.	5 Great Laxey.	25 West Prince of Wales.

And is a BUYER of a limited number of most of the above, and of any number of West Wheal Kitty, Rose and Chiverton, and West St. Ives shares.

Established Ten Years. Member of the Mining Exchange.

Bankers: City Bank.

MR. HENRY MANSELL,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. HENRY MANSELL, having had twelve years' experience in the Mining Market, now begs to offer his services in the purchase and sale of Stock and Mining Shares. References exchanged.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C., DEALS IN ALL DIVIDEND AND SOUND PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement at close market prices.

Has BUSINESS in St. John del Rey, Don Pedro, Anglo-Brazilian, Frontino, Rossa Grande, Chontales, Port Phillip, and Pestarena.

WALTER TREGELLAS can confidently recommend the Taquaril Gold Mine. Full and reliable information on application.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS has BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

Chontales Gold.	Buller.	East Caradon.
Frontino Gold.	Wheal Seton.	West Chiverton.
Pestarena Gold.	North Treskerby.	Clifford.
Don Pedro Gold.	Chiverton Moor.	West Caradon.
Chiverton.	Prosper United.	Prince of Wales.

Copper Standard continues to rise, and some shares must advance. Particulars given on application.

No. 8, Warrford-court, Bank, London, E.C.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
1, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

All Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices for cash or the bi-monthly settlement. References given.

JAMES SCOTT and Co. have large dealings in East and West Caradon, East Lovell, North Crofty, Prosper United, Prince of Wales, Anglo-Brazilian, Don Pedro North del Rey, Pestarena, Chontales, and Frontino and Bolivia shares.

N.B.—JAMES SCOTT and Co. are the proprietors of the "British and Foreign Mining Circular."

MESSRS. FREDERIC GILL AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACT BUSINESS in all MINING STOCKS and SHARES at closest market net prices, either for cash or account.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND SHAREDEALERS,
17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE:—

50 Clyne Colliery.	30 Cashwell.	20 Great Mona.
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CHONTALES GOLD COMPANY.—FULL PARTICULARS of the DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARES can be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austin Friars, E.C.

MR. JAMES STOCKER,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. N. MAUGHAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER
(Member of the Stock Exchange).

No. 2, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Transacts business in Railways, Funds, and every description of Mines. Bankers.—Messrs. Lambton and Co.

MESSRS. KEANE AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND SHARE
BROKERS, BRIDGEWATER CHAMBERS, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER, devote special attention to MINING in WALES and the NORTH-EAST and MIDLAND COUNTIES. From their consequent intimate connection with these districts, Messrs. KEANE are always in a position to supply their clients with the latest and most reliable information, and to transact with promptness all business entrusted to them, at the best prices of the day.

Messrs. KEANE transact business either at net prices or on commission.

MR. LEDWARD, CHESTER, has FOR SALE a few SHARES
in the TRELLOGAN and GLEN ALUN LEAD MINES, at a small discount. An opportunity of acquiring shares in such valuable properties sell down occurs, except at very high premiums; the returns of ore (which have for some time covered the cost) are increasing every month; and the mines are certain, ere long, to pay permanent dividends.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, SHARES in the following MINES:—

RHODESMOR.	BRYN GWIG.
MINERA.	WESTMINSTER.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

MR. W. HANNA, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,
INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and 449, STRAND, LONDON, W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain all prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

CAPTAIN DAVID ROBERTS, SLATE ROCK INSPECTOR,
LLEWELLYN, near CARNARVON.

Capt. ROBERTS having recovered from his recent indisposition, is now prepared to inspect and report on any slate or mining property in Wales. Letters addressed as above, will be promptly attended to.

Original Correspondence.

THE NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING CHLORINE.

SIR.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science may or may not, be remarkable for the number and importance of the discoveries which it has given to the world; but it certainly reckons among its supporters many eminent men of European reputation, whose names alone would seem to guarantee the correctness and validity of its proceedings. The Association was, if I mistake not, originally constituted for bringing together men of science at this particular season, in order that by mutual communication and discussion new facts might be developed, and the domains of philosophy enlarged. Of late years, however, the genuine worshippers of Science who are in the habit of attending these gatherings have been, in a measure, supplemented by certain worshippers of the Golden Calf, who seize the no less golden opportunity afforded by these annual meetings for thrusting their plagiarised ideas and pretended discoveries upon the notice of the general public as fresh-blown novelties of their own. The meeting of the British Association is a grand advertisement to persons of this class. Nor have they any difficulty in promptly turning it to their advantage; for the bulk of the people who patronise these assemblies are for the most part in search of amusement, or recreative instruction at most, and having so many calls upon their attention in different ways, they have no time to enquire into the truth or fallacy of any particular position which is advanced, but sit there and swallow the scientific boluses presented to them as fast as ever the learned professors can make them up. The consequence is that all the heterogeneous matter which is brought before the different sections finds its way unchallenged into the public papers as the true and accredited report of the British Association.

In the report of the meeting at Dundee, in this day's *Standard*, I find under the heading, "Section B—Chemical Science," a long account of a supposed new process for making chlorine, by Mr. Walter Weldon. The substance of this new method may be thus briefly described:—1. Chlorine is eliminated in the usual way from black oxide of manganese and hydrochloric acid.—2. The residual liquor (chloride of manganese) is decomposed by the addition of an equivalent of lime.—3. Atmospheric air is brought into intimate contact with the resulting protoxide of manganese by blowing through it, or otherwise, whereby the latter combines with a futher portion of oxygen.—4. After draining off the soluble chloride of calcium from this mixture, hydrochloric acid is again poured upon the resulting oxide of manganese, when chlorine is evolved as before, and the above operations, and the recovery of the manganese, are consecutively repeated as often as required. But this is not all: Mr. Walter Weldon renders the process continuous, and has absolutely succeeded in performing by turn all these varied operations in one and the same vessel. This statement comprises the entire invention.

Now, in order to arrive at the value of Mr. Weldon's discovery, let us first regard the matter as an abstract chemical question. What is the quantity of oxygen absorbed by the white protoxide of manganese when the latter is brought into continuous contact with the atmospheric air? Mr. Weldon is fully alive to the importance of this question; he knows that everything hinges upon it, and he informs us that the oxide most frequently obtained by the process above described contains (perhaps, he means is equivalent to) about 65 per cent. of binoxide. I am in a position to inform the public most positively that such is not the case. I have repeatedly performed very careful analyses of the substance so prepared, and so subjected to the action of atmospheric air, and can safely affirm that an average of 45 per cent. is much nearer the truth than 65 per cent. A friend of mine has the accurate record of at least 50 such analyses performed by me and another chemist to decide this very question. But any of your readers who may be interested in the matter can easily verify my statement by repeating the experiment and analysis for himself. So I pass on to another question, also affecting the practical value of this said discovery. Mr. Weldon, as above set forth, performs all the operations named in one vessel, whereby he avoids all risk of loss by removal; and, according to his own account, effects a great saving of time. Indeed, he states that even when operating upon the largest scale the process may be completed within one hour. Is Mr. Walter Weldon asleep? Is he theorising upon the matter of which he speaks, or has he actually performed the operation in question? If the latter, then upon what scale? Was it by the ton or cwt., or was it a mere experiment in a test-tube or a tea cup? This statement is so utterly at variance with my own experience that I am bound to ask these questions. He talks of the subsidence of the oxide of manganese from the solution of chloride of calcium, and drawing off the latter solution preparatory to a fresh operation, as if it were the easiest and quickest thing to accomplish in the world. One would suppose he was speaking of the precipitation of some salt of lead, or silver, or mercury; it is so very easy, and so very soon done. Let anyone add an equivalent of lime to a solution of manganese, and he will understand the difficulty of separating the insoluble oxide from the associated liquor far better than any mere description can convey. The former will not sink more than a trifling distance in the body of the liquid, even after a lapse of many hours; and any attempt to draw the latter off by a syphon, or otherwise, quickly causes the oxide to follow it in a state of intimate mixture. In fact, it is a bulky and intractable precipitate, and can by no means be dealt with in the off-hand manner which Mr. Weldon would have us suppose. Moreover, the vessel which he employs for effecting these various decompositions is a still. He declares it to be so in his paper, and, indeed, as chlorine is to be generated in it, it can be no other. A large leaden still, with blown joints and seams, just as is required for this purpose, is not so rapidly productive even when at work; and it will scarcely pay to lie idle during the process of restoration. Besides, what are the men to do? Are they to go to something else, or are they to strike, or smoke a quiet pipe, while the manganese is going down, and the counter affinities are bracing up the elements for a fresh start?

These are very serious considerations: but the most serious consideration of all is that which has been lightly touched upon already—viz., that Mr. Walter Weldon's invention is NOT NEW. It is wholly and entirely my invention which is thus lucidly described before the British Association. Three, four, and five years ago I was working hard upon this very thing, at Maidstone and elsewhere—this very thing, identical in all its chemical details, and differing now only in a worthless mechanical adaptation. I used some tons of lime, and some tons of acid and manganese, so I think I can speak to the point with some little confidence and knowledge; and, more than this, I can bring forward one or two dozen skilled artisans and respectable workmen to attest the truth of my words—men who in various ways assisted in those very experiments. Did I ever, then, communicate this matter to Mr. Weldon, that it should thus appear in a brand new dress before the British Association? No! But in 1862, at the Soho Mills, at Woburn, I did communicate the rationale of the whole process to Mr. Townsend Hook, the well-known proprietor of the Snodland Paper Mills, Kent, who is Mr. Walter Weldon's partner. Perhaps—mind, I only say perhaps—both Mr. Hook and Mr. Weldon will start at the idea of there being any partnership at all between them. Very likely! But if they tell me so, I am certainly called upon to believe it. Perhaps they will both recollect calling upon me in a cab about 5 or 6 o'clock one showery Friday evening, in the summer of 1866. It was to discuss some projected improvements of mine in the manufacture of bleach (chlorine). The appointment lay with Mr. Hook alone, for I had previously told him that the communication I had to make was entirely confidential, and I wished no chemist to be present. I was, therefore, surprised on his arrival to find he had not come alone, and I naturally asked him if his companion was a chemist, to which he replied, "Yes; but it is all right, it is only my partner, Mr. Weldon." As some further questions which I then asked were not answered satisfactorily, it is only just to Mr. Weldon, as well as to myself, to say that I took care in what followed to keep my own counsel.

I only refer to the fact to point to the association and declared partnership existing between Mr. Hook, to whom I had made the confidential communication of the invention at Woburn, and Mr. Weldon, who has just brought forward the self-same invention as the genuine coinage of his own brain, before the assembled savans

at Dundee. I might intensify the inference which will naturally present itself to the mind from a consideration of these facts, by stating that during the two or three years my experiments were proceeding Mr. Hook never lost an opportunity at the monthly dinners of the Paper Makers' Association to endeavour to elicit information as to their progress. But I have said enough, I think, to dispossess Mr. Weldon of his borrowed plumage, and to show the true and real origin of the invention which he now brings forward with such pomp and circumstance. With all his cleverness, he yet wants, besides the quality of originality, the keystone to the fabric which he seeks to appropriate. There is something yet to be done, Mr. Weldon, before your object is attained; and whether that something falls to your lot or mine remains to be seen. One little parting precept, however, I will venture to offer, and it is this—that for the future you pursue a more independent and original train of thought and of effort. It is not unlikely to lead you on to some good and useful results; and, if so, it will certainly enable you, with better promise of success, to meet the great high priests of science in the September of the ensuing year.—54, Chancery-lane, London, Sept. 9. ISHAM BAGGS.

THE MINING INTEREST—AUSTRALIA AND CORNWALL.
EXTRAORDINARY PROFITS ON GOLD MINING.

SIR.—We have heard with regret of the distress in the mining districts at home, occasioned by the stoppage of several of the copper and tin mines in Cornwall, the result of the low prices of metals, caused in a great measure, no doubt, by the large supplies from these colonies. The abundance of copper in South Australia, only waiting the establishment of railways for its full development, and the known existence of immense deposits of tin in the Ovens district of this colony, will for many years to come prevent the obtaining of past prices (except in very extraordinary or isolated cases), and thereby also prevent the recurrence of past prosperity in the mining districts, which have been the staple support of the people of Cornwall, and a portion of Devon, for the last century. This or these facts, I find, have deeply impressed the local communities with one other fact—that that portion of the population which has for generations made mining their dependence in every respect, must be fed and clothed by some other means. Now, Sir, there is no need of despair in this matter. Only turn the current of the home mining capital this way, and there will be required for the working of such capital more miners than you can possibly send out for the next 10 years. This you will, perhaps, say is only an assertion, and requires confirmation; or, at least, before one can believe all you say he must have something to build his faith on more than the bare word of one solitary individual. Well, granted; do not believe a word of what I have asserted; but as the matter is of the very first importance, investigate it, sift the question, examine it, as one deeply affecting the future of the whole mining community of the counties named, and you will find that I have not over-rated the capabilities of Victoria.

Having told you what can be done, I will tell you how it is to be done. Gold in this colony is found to exist in the same form, and is disturbed and deposited by the same motive agencies, as is the tin in Cornwall; in the one case the pure metal gold, and in the other the oxide of tin, have been removed from their respective matrices, the caps of reefs and the backs of lodes, by the action of attrition caused by the rain fall of age, which, carrying with it the debris from the tops and sides of the hills, have rubbed out the gold from the one and the tin from the other, and carried them to the intervening valleys, or deposited them in the crevices and gulleys in transitu. As in Cornwall the "old men" went to the hills for their tin lodes, so have the Victorian miners gone to the ranges for the gold-carrying reef. These reefs have, in many instances, been very rich in the auriferous deposit, varying in their produce from 1 dwt. to 2000 ounces per ton of stone. I have now before me the *Ballarat Star* of this day, from which I learn that in the neighbourhood of Bendigo, on Hustler's Reef, about 100 miles from here, ten days' crushing from their mine has given more than 80000 worth of gold; this would be at the rate of about 40 ozs. per ton! Only fancy tin ore drawn from the mine worth 1600 per ton. You must not, however, suppose that all gold-bearing silex is so rich—not by any means; but there are in this colony thousands of miles of auriferous quartz reefs, and of unknown depth, varying from 1 inch to 30 feet in thickness, which will average 1 ounce of gold per ton, and which can be worked efficiently at the rate of 8s., or 2 dwts., per ton—work enough for every miner in Cornwall and Devon for a thousand years, and that at the rate of 7s. 6d. per day, and a good living, well fed, and well clothed; where a large family, instead of being looked on as a burden, is reckoned by a man as he reckons his notes, the more the merrier. That the foregoing is true, I would refer to the neighbourhood of Clunes, where the Port Phillip Company, under the able management of Mr. Bland, is giving good dividends, and will give such for years to come, and the deeper the mine the better the returns. The quantity crushed is at the rate of about 1200 tons per week, at a yield of 6 to 7 dwts. per ton; the value of the stone being about 26s. to 30s. per ton, and the cost of working about 8s. to 10s. (statistics say 6s. to 8s. per ton). At Pleasant Creek there are two or three claims, which are giving from 5 dwts. to 7 dwts. per ton, from reefs more than 30 feet thick; these are working for less than one-half their produce; or, in other words, handing over more than 50 per cent. in the shape of dividends. In the neighbourhood of Ingleswood the claims are doing well. A friend of mine, a Cornishman from Perranzabuloe, has a share in the Unity Quartz Mining Company there, which cost him, two years since, about 70000, and is now giving him more than 10000 per month or week, but per day! I saw him a few days since, and he told me he had paid 10000 for shares in two quartz claims at Stringer's Creek, in Gipps Land, which will pay him in a higher ratio than his Ingleswood interest, which, as before laid down, is at the rate of cent. per cent. per week.

A few years since, Sir R. Murchison and others laid down a theory regarding quartz reefs, or more properly, perhaps, to the Cornish miner, gold-bearing lodes—that all such of these lodes as were found to contain gold would be rich only on the cap, or that portion nearest the surface, and that they would become poorer and less productive as they increased in depth. This theory did a great deal of harm, as, coming from such an authority, it obtained credit amongst a great number of our mining community, and quartz mining fell into disrepute; it has, however, been found in almost every instance that the deeper the mine the richer the stone. In the neighbourhood of Ararat, at a place named Moyston, there is a reef on which several companies have claims. I was down in two of them a short time since, which were producing from 10 dwts. to 3 ozs. per ton, the average being about 18 dwts., and the cost of working about 12s., or 3 dwts. per ton. One of the shafts I was down was at a depth of 510 feet, and the reef, or lode, about 10 ft. thick; the other shaft was 460 ft. deep, and the lode about 2 ft. thick. These lodes have been tolerably uniform in their quality from a depth of 300 ft. from the surface, but are now improving in depth. The cap of this reef, or lode, was very rich, the wash off it producing close to the surface sometimes several ounces of gold to a cartload of the alluvial soil. There are a great many others which I might quote in support of my object. The district of Steiglitz, 30 miles from here, was for a long time in bad repute as a quartz mining neighbourhood, simply because the lodes did not prove payable directly they were sunk on, and the consequence was that several mines stopped working; some, however, persevered, and the result has been satisfactory. One claim, the Albion (the deepest), about 560 ft., is paying heavy dividends, and some three or four others are doing well in the same district, every lode proving richer as it deepens. With reference to the extent of the gold-bearing quartz of this colony, I can only say that they exist for from 100 to 300 miles in length north and south, and perhaps the same, or more, in breadth. There are not less than 100,000 square miles of country containing quartz reefs in abundance, and I believe every reef, or lode, will now or at some future time work to a profit.

At present there is room for the establishment of not less than 100 mining companies, with a capital of 50,0000 each, and employing 300 to 400 men each company, and I have no reason to doubt that either one or all such companies could be other than in the receipt of dividends in one year from the placing of their machinery on the ground, and in some cases in half that time. A great many of these schemes have failed here from the fact of their going to work with an inadequate capital, and having spent it in preparations have be-

come disheartened, and have succumbed. Others have tried the "co-operative system;" some 6 to 16 men have formed a company, and working themselves until some few tons of stone have been raised, have had to cart to a distance of 3 or 4 miles to the nearest stamping battery, and although the cartage and stamping have cost them sometimes 30 to 40 per ton, the yield has been such as to give them a good balance; but such has been the amount of mistrust existing amongst these co-operative companies, that after the carters and battery men have taken their pay out of the yield, in the shape of crude gold, from the scales, these men have all gone to the bank with the balance (one to carry the gold, and the others to watch him), and when sold the whole company repair to the grog shanty, and there become "lambled down," until, not a cent being left, all hands go back to their claim. And so on, month after month, until the water level is reached; and there being no funds in reserve to purchase the necessary plant, these men go in search of another reef, or start off to some alluvial rush, leaving in many instances a well-developed lode, which has produced some ounces to the ton, and which will afford at some future time dividends at the rate of 75 per cent. for years and years to a properly constituted company with capital. Here is the legitimate ground for English capital and the English miner—a sure and lasting investment for the one, and happiness and comfort in perpetuity for the other. [I will forward some corroborative statistics next mail.]
Ballarat, July 24. JOHN ANTHONY, Mining Engineer.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS—RAILWAYS AND MINES.

SIR.—With the ancients science was concentrated to a few master minds, who ruled the world of intellect; it would, indeed, be undonable in us not to recognise the force, and at the same moment to acknowledge the deep debt under which the sciences and the arts are laid to the master spirits of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, but these mighty engines of mental culture, unhappily, sent forth their dogmas like the decrees of fate, and with an overbearing authority, which few dared to dispute, far less possessed of hardihood enough to challenge. With us, however, of the present day the case is far different: Science is the genius that rules paramount, and purifies the intellectual hemisphere, like the sun brightening the atmosphere, distributing her gentle and benign influences over the races of mankind. The feeblest mind partakes and retains, whilst the strongest masters and condenses the full glare and effulgence of light; in fact, all assist in extending and elevating mental growth, maturing and diffusing necessary accomplishments and practically useful attainments. The genius of the day possesses that of which the ancients were deficient—namely, we gather up and keep its resources, and direct its energies towards the accomplishment of objects associated with the wants and enjoyments, the enrichment and elevation of all social and intellectual existence.

In England, probably beyond any other people or country in the whole world, the human mind presents a far more interesting and diversified series of events. The annals and history of our mother country exhibit at once the crude ideas and imperfect contrivances of semi-barbarous ages—through the fields and arenas of industry, ambition, and competitive culture—up to the minute, varied, and matured, yea, gigantic and powerful, inventions that mark and characterise the present of our ever-changing and eventful history. These are intimately connected with the necessities and luxuries, the wants and desires, the every-day requirements, of this greatly advanced and still progressive stage of society. Magic contra natural philosophy, astrology, astronomy, alchemy, chemistry, rude fabrication, efficient machinery, mark by their very terms the several eras of the commencement, gradations, and advances of the sciences and arts of life. It is pleasing to the enquiring mind to trace the manufactures rising incipiently, but with undeviating certainty, from a state of embryo by the aid of continuous labour and of collective minds, until at last the rude trunks of oaks enlarge to and realise the shape and consistency of ships of commerce and of war, conveying the produce of one country to another, and in cases of need attacking and reducing fortresses and strongholds, terrifying nations and peoples, setting storms and billows at defiance, and visiting with the greatest ease and security the remotest parts of the world.

Amongst the wonders of the age are the masculine and mighty strides achieved in engineering and steam, which not only are witnessed in the power and revolutions effected by the success of railways on land, but also attested by the vast and varied flotilla of paddle and screw vessels that sweep the waters of every sea. As regards these, mechanical and constructive, our railways and shipping confirm their importance, not only at home but throughout every part and section of Her Majesty's dominions. Previously to 1801 no Railway Act of Parliament existed, since that period upwards of 500 have been passed, until the whole length and breadth of the kingdom is intersected and traversed by a network of iron roads, as indispensable to the increased and growing locomotion and requirements of commerce and the community as it is advantageous, luxurious, and convenient to those who travel and avail themselves of their speed and use. Railways are national institutions, and indispensable to England's greatness and the maintenance of its prospective advancement in the competitive career of nations. The collapse of public confidence in the stability and fundamental hypothesis upon which railways are constituted and their affairs administered cannot but prove a national calamity, and would, unquestionably beyond any other commercial interest of the day, call for legislative interference and assistance should they ever become seriously jeopardised through indiscreet supervision, inefficient control, or abuse of confidence by executives and directors; but errors of a radical or ruinous character are guarded against from the extent and magnitude of the interest at stake, for of all the advantages and attainments over the achievements of our forefathers, railways assume and command the lead, for next in importance to the introduction of money, and of weights and measures, the formation of good roads gives the greatest facility to commerce, and contributes more powerfully, perhaps, than anything else to the progress of improvement. They have, indeed, been denominated national veins and arteries, and the latter are not more indispensable to the existence of individuals than improved communications are to the healthy state of the public economy.

The genius of Napoleon III. is strikingly displayed at this moment in his large and expansive views as to the internal and domestic development of *la Belle France*, and in his conception the first object to be undertaken is the construction of roads and the establishment of unrestricted and ample locomotive power throughout the country, and in this the greatest of all his great ideas he sincerely trusts, for the peace and the advancement of his kingdom, that he will be eminently successful.

In the construction and building and the minutie of railways in England too lavish and extravagant expenditure in the purchase of lands, parliamentary contests, added to fruitless oppositions, offensive and continued competition, have absorbed vast and ruinous sums of money; in addition thereto needless costs have been incurred in speculative experiments, building of stations, and of bridges, and of viaducts. These desiderata are important elements in commercial pursuits, and rarely within our experience have we had an opportunity to record successful and profitable achievements when associated with such lavish and unnecessary expenditure. We are bound, however, to admit that there is a duty incumbent upon the managers of great works that are intended either to be open to, or which from their nature are necessarily placed before the public eye, to combine the peculiar embellishments of which such works are susceptible with the attainment of the advantages for which they were originated and applied; that is, that every object of public or national utility should become the means of advancing the taste and refinement of the commonwealth, whenever the indulgence is not combined with too much expense and individual sacrifice; for although railways must be regarded as public, or rather national, enterprises, the costs spring from the shareholders' pockets, and not from the general coffers of the State. We are led to these observations from the revelations of late made in respect to several of our railway companies—as, for instance, the North British, London, Chatham, and Dover, London and Brighton, and the Great Eastern, with the falling off in dividends of other important trunk lines, as the Great Western, the South-Western, Caledonian, Glasgow and South-Western, and several others; but we do not for one moment entertain a grave doubt that the inherent and elastic worth and character of railway properties

are capable of entire and full regeneration from the defects which time, individual interests, and force of circumstances have introduced into the system of management of an interest so varied, extended, and universal in its application as that of the railways of England. Associated with railways are our mines of coal and iron, of copper, tin, and lead, as well as our mineral productions of every kind and description, together with earths, clays, and cores, distributed in every field and pasture, mountain and valley land of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

The undoubted success in the case of the Prince of Wales Mine denotes a new era in the history of mining; and just merging from deferred hope and protracted delay in development, we have other healthy and prospectively valuable adventures of unusual promise—as, for instance, the Bwlch Consols now exhibits every indication of equalling the Goginan Mine in yield, even in its palmiest days, when profits of 7000, to 8000, per month were divided amongst the shareholders, and upon comparatively small expenditure. One or two of the lead mines near West Chiverton look remarkably like early successes. West Tolgus will do, with a little more patience. Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Laxey, Minera, Providence, Dolcoath, the Setons, Great North Tolgus, and Great Wheal Vor, are well worthy the attention of incoming shareholders, and will probably soon advance in market value. INVESTIGATOR, A. Maitland Park-terrace.

IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMP.

SIR—I have forwarded to you a lamp of the same construction that I described at the Manchester Geological Society, and to which reference has already been made in the Journal. You will see that the lock consists of a screw, and the hole of the key is "tapped," and by turning it to the left it draws down the lock, after which you can take off the top. After this is done you withdraw the key, and the spring which is attached to the lock forces it up again. When the lamp top is again screwed on it locks itself. In order to get the lamp top off it is absolutely necessary that a key of the proper construction be used, thus preventing a collier from drawing down the lock with "horse-nails," or any other simple instrument they readily make, which has been very often the case. There is another good principle about the lamp, which is the "thimble," which screws down the tube. It is so small and well constructed that it will not allow the oil to escape, consequently the gauze is always clear from oil. I have held my lamp almost the wrong side up for 15 or 20 minutes, but the oil could not get out. J. J. HORSFALL.

Fairbottom Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne.

[The lamp referred to, which is of excellent construction and workmanship, can be seen at the office of the Mining Journal.]

SAFETY-LAMP EXPERIMENTS.

SIR—I should be very glad to learn, through the medium of the Journal, the general arrangements made for making the experiments for exploding safety-lamps. I should also like to know whether the gas ignites above the glass tube or from the ventilation pores of the brass part of the lamp. Perhaps some of your correspondents could also inform me what part of the rope broke at Dukinfield, to which reference was made in the Journal, as I feel greatly interested in the matter; and also in the account of the mining operations there, which you have published. JAMES CARLING.

Shotton Colliery, Durham, Sept. 12.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SAFETY-LAMPS.

SIR—I beg you will allow me, through the Journal, to make a few remarks on the late experiments with safety-lamps. I have had nearly 40 years' practical experience in coal mines, and have worked with almost all the different kinds of lamps, and in nearly every seam of coal in Yorkshire, and many in other counties, and my opinion is that the Davy is a safety-lamp in preference to all other lamps yet invented; it is a lamp which, with ordinary care, any man of experience can keep himself perfectly safe with. I have not that opinion of the Stephenson lamp, though that has its good properties. I think the experiments at Barnsley Gas-Works have proved nothing but what every practical miner was perfectly aware of. The safety-lamp never was intended to resist anything or everything, but because it can be made to explode by being exposed to an inflammable current, travelling at a great speed, it is said to cause surprise and disappointment, but I say not in the minds of the experienced. I do not say but the result might have great effect in some cases, and even do a great amount of mischief; indeed, the experimentalists might as well get a boiler made of the best Low Moor iron, fasten down the valves, and fire up till they burst the boiler, and then say they are surprised and disappointed at the result. The case is exactly similar. The Davy lamp is still capable of doing all that was intended it should do, but if men abuse it, which they invariably do, then, of course, we know the result. If the experimentalists will take a lamp with less than 28 parallel wires in an inch, and the openings the same, they will find the lamp to resist the more in proportion to the thickness of the wire. PRACTICAL MINER.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUDDLING FURNACES.

SIR—I think I have given sufficient evidence entirely to set at rest all doubts respecting the absence of oxygen in the crude iron, for it was very evident from the practical experiments made by Mr. Menelaus with his puddling machine that no amount of oxygen that he could cause to be alloyed with the iron when first fused in the blast-furnace was sufficient to oxidise the iron to any considerable extent—even re-refiners' metal, which contains the highest percentage of oxygen, was found to be insufficient for the purpose. This fact will not, I hope, be lost sight of, for if practical experience is to be relied upon henceforward by those who are entrusted with the erection of puddling-furnaces, they will now comprehend the necessity of depending more upon the oxygen in a free state, as it enters into combustion with the columns of flame for malleablising the iron. Again, if the oxygen in the reverberatory current be not the decarbonising agent, I would ask—On what are we to rely to eliminate the carbon? If we would individually take the trouble to investigate matters, and draw inferences for ourselves, probably we should not be so apt to be led by hearsay, and to pin our faith to other men's sleeves. Mr. Baylis has told us that puddling-furnaces, as at present built, are in general too large, so in order to guide us in these matters he has laid down a basis of his own as to the size which should be preferred in their construction. This advice might be relied upon at Pontypool or some other locality within the sphere of his perambulations; but certainly if followed up as a general and universal rule the result would be—like what he has described for getting oxygen from the columns of gases as they travel over the charge—an enormous sacrifice of material and labour; more especially when we consider the crude and undeveloped manner in which we treat pneumatics in connection with reverberatory furnaces at the present day.

If we could at all times put our hands upon a reliable analysis of all the ores, coals, &c., and learn the quantity of gases and bituminous matter they contain; the amount of oxygen it would require to give combustion to a given quantity of material; the distance that the column of gases from each variety of coal would throw a sufficiency of heat to render the iron fluid; the knowledge of these matters, together with paying strict attention to the metallic bases of the iron, would no doubt tend to assist the metallurgist in more properly defining the basis for the construction of the puddling-furnace. But when we have such great variety of quality, both in coal and iron, to contend with, according to the part of the United Kingdom in which they are produced—most of them being in such indefinite state, alloyed as they are with so many other elements—what basis can any individual, however skilful and instructed he may be, have whereon to rest his conceptions or anticipations, yet we are by no means destitute of writers both on the chemical and mechanical action of iron passing from one state to another, and no doubt they have amongst them given us some correct versions of the matter. But these writers have done very little towards solving the question as to the amount of oxygen required to oxidise the iron, and further, in what state and condition the oxygen could be most conveniently brought to operate upon the iron.

I have for some years past endeavoured to convince some of our employers of the folly of persisting in building puddling and baling furnaces, as many of them are, in conformity with no known principle that would ensure the required result. In my last paper I showed some of the effects upon both the furnace and the iron which arise from having the roof at such an elevation above the fire chamber that the internal space was insufficient to admit of the flame properly reverberating, and that the hottest place was consequently in the flue. When I have pointed out these uncertain temperatures to many agents and masters, they have invariably argued that this resulted from the roof being too high over the grate, and that the lowering of the same would induce a more equal rate of combustion in the body of the furnace—that is, the oxygen would have consumed the gases at this point instead of at the flue, provided the roof were lower at the fire-chamber. Yet notwithstanding the imperfect state in which the iron is brought out, and the weekly destruction of the brickwork at the fore part of the furnace, and in a majority of ironworks, reconstructed without alteration, the same destructive principles being adhered to. Neither credit, loss of property, and the least inducement to the ruling powers to make the necessary change, nor tends in any degree to convince them of their folly and want of discernment in neglecting to improve these abortions. Now, the grounds for my reasoning are these. I am employed at a certain furnace, and I find that at one part of it it

can at once get the grain to form when the boiling is completed—there is an almost spontaneous action. In fact, I have little difficulty in rendering the iron malleable and fit for use. But probably only one-half of the charge is so affected, and in order to regulate these irregular tendencies in the charge, I must give my iron a change of places as rapidly as possible, not a mere stirring up to present different surfaces to the action of the flame, but if I wish to get the whole of my charge fit for removal in succession, I must move the whole half that is so rapid in malleablisation to that part of the furnace where the malleablising action is not so great. Now, I would like to know what element it is that causes all this difference in one and the same charge, for if I can discover the nature and name of the element that gives one-half of the charge this spontaneous and trustworthy change, of course it would be of some further advantage to me to get the same element to have an equal effect upon all parts of the charge alike. By this process of reasoning I was led a step further in my enquiries, and by watching matter and motion I, by-and-bye, discovered that the element I was so desirous of introducing to all parts of my charge alike was nothing but oxygen after all. But the structure of the furnace having in its sphere of action such a limited and concentrated effect that it can only partially do its duty to the charge; but most unquestionably the matter does not end here, for this partial action is a temptation to the ironworker to remove his balls that first become malleable; these invariably bring with them a portion of the iron in a semi-raw state—this latter is entirely lost to the producer, and allowing only 8 lbs. so lost from each charge in 15 furnaces, the daily product of each furnace being 14 charges, the daily loss will be 8 lbs. $\times 14 \times 15 = 168$ lbs. every 24 hours, or a weekly loss of 4 tons 10 cwt., which is equal to an annual loss of 224 tons. And this loss is not an exception to be found in a few furnaces only—in fact, there are but few places in South Wales where the action and results of the oxygen and its effects upon the iron and on the furnace are noted by those whose duty it is to do so.

In former years the general practice of puddling-furnaces were so built as to favour the iron becoming malleable first by the fire-bridge—of course the place least exposed to the current of air passing over the charge—but this good arrangement seems to be entirely discarded at most ironworks at the present day, and the furnaces are now constructed in such a manner that the iron first becomes malleable nearer the flue, and is consequently more fully exposed to all the draughts and currents that frequently cut the iron, so that large quantities are actually consumed in baling. The temperatures in the furnace, too, are so various that one part of the charge is merely stewed, or starved, for want of a greater quantity of heat, whilst at other parts the charge is quite as much too hot as the other is too cold—one single ball frequently containing half a dozen different qualities of iron. Of course this is to be attributed to the absence of oxygen or the want of reverberatory action in the flame to distribute the free oxygen equally to all parts of the furnace, and charge. I hope these simple facts will tend to cause some enquiry into these matters, and prevent the present system of copying the furnaces in use in other districts. I could allude to an instance of a works which returns no profit to the employers, whose manager went all the way to Staffordshire to obtain a copy of one of the puddling-furnaces, whereas if he had only had the sense to investigate those placed under his management he could not have helped discovering that he had omitted the most important part of his enquiry by not getting properly acquainted with the various elements contained in both the coal and iron and their action. If he had done this it would beyond a doubt have consolidated his ideas so far as to enable him to copy only such part of the furnaces as were suitable to the coal and iron of the Merthyr Tydfil district. Upon this point nothing can be more instructive or reliable than strictly to watch the facts as they present themselves in the wear and tear of the furnace, the nature of the setting and the character and the character of the iron produced. [To be continued in next week's Journal.] PUDDLING.

DOES IRON IMPROVE WITH AGE?

SIR—It is well known that cast-iron, by repeated fusion up to a certain number of times, is greatly increased in strength, and the opinion is very generally entertained that old castings are much stronger than new ones. It has been found that 8-inch guns, proved 30 days after being cast, stand but about 72 charges; 34 days, 80 charges; 100 days, 730 charges; six years, 2582 charges. This phenomena of increased tenacity with increased age is accounted for on the supposition that the particles of iron, strained in the process of cooling, re-adjust themselves, in the lapse of time, to their proper position, and become perfectly free, or nearly so. This fact may account for certain breakages in machinery which has been set to work very soon after coming from the foundry. If the facts are as stated, they are well worth the attention of mechanics; if not, they should be disproven.—Manchester, September 9. C. M.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING—AS A SCIENCE, AND SOURCE OF COMMERCIAL WEALTH—No. XIV.

SIR—Mr. R. L. M. Kitto, in his little treatise on the "Gold Mines of Victoria," says that it is almost impossible to escape the conviction that if the gold veins in general in that country were fairly worked they would pay a good profit on the average. He gives scores of instances of mines, 50 to 60 fathoms deep, showing a great yield, from which it is interesting to make a few quotations. He premises his observations on the quartz lodes by this useful hint, touching the defectiveness of scientific geology as to the yield of gold in depth—"In the report of a commission appointed to enquire into the mining resources of the colony of Victoria, which is without date, but which appears to have been laid before Parliament during the year 1857, the miners were told that they must not expect to find gold in quantities to remunerate them beyond a certain depth, and this is fixed at 40 to 60 feet, and capitalists were cautioned against the permanent erection of mining buildings on a quartz reef." Sir R. I. Murchison had predicted that rich veins would not be found in any but small depths below the surface; and to support this theory a few cases of reefs, growing poorer as the depth increased, were cited. Mr. Kitto merely adds, one instance to the contrary is sufficient to destroy this theory, but it may be more satisfactory to give many. A crushing of 865 tons, from the claim of the sister company at Little Bendigo, near Ballarat, obtained at depths from 474 to 520 ft., yielded nearly 1/2 oz. of gold to the ton. Thirty tons from a vein in the Mariner's Reef, Maryborough, which, at the depth of 570 feet, was 10 inches thick, yielded 160 ozs., being at the rate of 5 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. per ton. At the depths of from 400 to 500 feet, in the claim of the Albion Company, at Steiglitz, the stone obtained at 400 feet averaged 94 ozs. of gold to the ton. The manager, in his report, says the yield of gold has been steadily increasing with the depth of the vein, and at the above depth the average yield is more than at any crushing since the formation of the company.

After giving a number of instances of rich gold lodes working from 60 to 90 fms. deep, he takes a number of instances of depth 300 to 400 feet, or 50 to 70 fathoms. At Thornton's Reef, Muldoo, a lot of 146 tons of stone, obtained at a depth of 310 feet, yielded 221 3/4 ozs., or an average of 1 1/2 oz. per ton. The Homeward Bound Company, Rocky Point, Stanley, produced from a depth of 300 feet a lot of 45 tons, yielding on an average 3 1/2-20th ounces per ton; the reef at this depth is 2 ft. thick. The Energetic Company, Long Gully, had a crushing from the Victoria Reef of 1294 ozs., from 55 tons of quartz; this stone was obtained from a depth of 305 ft.; the reported crushing for the first quarter of the current year of this company gives an average of 14 1/2 ozs. of gold to the ton of stone. The reef named Poverty, at Tarna Gulla, has proved to be one of the richest in the colony; at 200 ft. it yielded 600 ozs. of gold weekly; at 300 ft. the reef was 6 ft. thick, and averaged from 6 to 7 ozs. per ton. Mr. Kitto goes on multiplying instances of the riches of the country for gold, but states that the yield of 10 dwts. 18 1/2 grs. of gold to the ton will give fully 100 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company when stopping begins. Mr. Kitto proceeds to show why such splendid prospects occasionally were brought to grief. He says, "In 1859 there was a general mania amongst the public to invest in mines. I was appointed manager of the Wattle Gully Gold Mining Company, in the vicinity of Castlemaine. The nominal capital was 25,0000, and I was informed by the directory that, after paying for claims purchased from those in possession of part of the property, there would be 20,0000 available as a working capital. I set to work, laid out the position of my shafts, pumping and winding engine, and stamps, with the belief that the capital at my command amounted to the sum of 20,0000. At the expiration of three months I had a fine engine-shaft sunk from the surface to a depth of about 120 feet, pumps fixed, engine at work, and three whim-shafts at various points of the mine, at depths of from 60 to 150 ft., at the end of four months, at the 10 ft. level. I was prepared to send sufficient remunerative quartz to the stampers, which were also in working order. A crash ensued amongst the bubble companies; our directors refused to make calls, and as 10 miners could not meet the cost of an establishment of 85 men and two steam-engines, the mine was sold for a mere song. I cannot help looking at this mine as it exists at present, divided amongst some 10 or 12 parties of miners, with feelings of both pride and regret: pride that my conclusions were correct, regret that persons should enter into mining who are rather guided by the fluctuations of the mining share market than the necessity of providing funds to develop the intrinsic value of their property. Many miners have made small fortunes at Wattle Gully since it was abandoned by the company; and at the time I left Victoria, in April this year, the mine was yielding in the aggregate nearly 400 ozs. of gold weekly." He gives another instance of mining management, at Ballarat, Charlton Company. At a special meeting, reported on Dec. 11 last, a

shareholder wanted to know why one of the drivings, after travelling about on all points of the compass a distance of 300 ft., passed at last within 10 ft. of the shaft? Mr. Robertson, one of the directors, said the drive was a mistake, arising from the want of a compass to guide the mining manager. "Confusion and dissatisfaction! Could they not afford 20, for a compass, while paying 40, a week for a visit of one of the directors?" After this, I fear we must conclude that mining in the new country is conducted too much upon the same principles that it is in the old, and that generally the discredit flung on mining is nothing that belongs to it as a thing of itself. On the contrary, that mining, as a whole, is a good and prosperous business, suffering only from want of good management. M. F.

Sept. 10.

DIVIDEND MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

Mines.	Capital.	Dividend per annum.	Profit per ann.
Bronfloyd	£12,000 0 0	£1200	10 per cent.
Cwm Erlyn	13,000 10 0	5468	42 "
Cwmystwith	7,680 0 0	3204	40 "
Frongoch*	1,000 0 0	1000	100 "
Graigoch*	1,000 0 0	1000	100 "
Logylas*	1,000 0 0	1000	100 "
Penyglas*	1,000 0 0	1000	100 "
Glogfach*	1,000 0 0	1000	100 "
Glogfawr*	1,000 0 0	1000	100 "
Gwalthogch*	1,000 0 0	1000	100 "
Total	£39,682 0 0	£15,972	40 per cent.
South Darren	£19,950 0 0	3,000	15 "
Total	£59,632 0 0	£18,972	31 per cent.

* Lisburne Mines.

SIR—Above I beg to hand you a list of the dividend mines of Cardiganshire, taken from your own columns. The only liberty I have taken is to divide the capital and profits fairly amongst the seven Lisburne mines, which I think the Messrs. Taylor will admit is a fair way of putting it; and while on this topic I must say that, as the greater number of these mines belong to Messrs. Taylor and Co., to them belong the credit of sustaining mining in such a prosperous condition during the hard and gloomy times through which we have passed and are passing, during all these disasters of banks breaking, railways falling into disrepute, Credit Foncier companies quaking, and securities of every description becoming utterly worthless. In Cardiganshire, Messrs. Taylor and Co. have maintained the repute of mining and miners by paying their co-shareholders fully 40 per cent. upon their invested capital. Taking every dividend mine in Cardiganshire into the account, they pay 31 per cent. per annum upon the sums invested. I omitted South Darren at first, but have added it at the foot of the list. This mine I know to be a substantial one, and it pays 15 per cent. per annum. In fact, the dividend mines of Cardiganshire, on a capital of 59,6320, pay 18,9720 a-year. The most healthy feature of the Cardiganshire mines is that the new mines are promising most favourably. At Plynlimmon a new mine, excellently managed, to the credit of Capt. Richards, has a course of ore in the 10 fathom level 2 ft. wide, solid.

At Gothic a new 10 fm. level (the 40) is opening into a run of excellent ore ground. At Great Cwmystwith they are opening up excellent ore ground in the 25 west. At Llewernog in the bottom of the mine below the 40 the lode is full of good ore, yielding 200, worth to the fathom for a long run. At Powell United the bottom of the old mine shows a course of lead ore, worth 1 1/2 ton to the fathom for 40 fms. long. I hear that a new mine is now opening to the west of the Lisburne Mines, called the West Lisburne Mine; it is under the influence of the Great Grogwinion channel of rock, in which Frongoch Mine is situated, and on the Glogfach and Glogfawr lodes, and if such a situation as this fail to produce a great mine it will be hopeless to look for mines under any preconceived predilection as to their situation or theoretical goodness. We shall see in time. LEAD MINER.

MINING IN CORNWALL.

SIR—No doubt but very great distress has existed in some of the mining districts in the county of Cornwall during the last two years, owing, in the first place, to the serious drop in the price of tin and copper—from 900 to 400 per ton in tin; and in the standard of copper—from 1480 to 950, or about: the result was, that many of the deepest and poorest mines were compelled to suspend their operations, and many struggling mines, from the heavy calls that have been made on the shareholders, were from necessity suspended also. But the majority of the present mines are getting very deep, and consequently very expensive to work. The great profit made out of mines on the average is from the adit, or day level, to the first 100 fathoms below the same: there are exceptions where parallel lodes exist in some sets, but this is not always the case. The present generation who invest in mines know but little of the difficulty there is in finding out or discovering a mine; it takes many years on the average to discover a good paying and profitable one. For example, it took many years to discover the riches in Wheal Seaton, Wheal Vor, Tresavean, East Wheal Rose, and many other celebrated mines I could mention, which have since their discovery paid immense profits to the shareholders, but the original shareholders were mostly worn out previous to the important discoveries being made. There are not sufficient trials being made at present, such as adits driving, which are the pioneers of mining, and the mode adopted by all the ancient miners of any note in former days. The owners of land must meet the times if they wish in future to have their property worked and the population supported, or the enterprise will not remain in this country long. Cornwall has the world now to compete with. A LONDON MERCHANT.

NEEDFUL REFORMS IN MINING PURSUITS.

SIR—In the sayings and doings of the gentlemen who took part in the Redruth meeting we have had the story of the mountain in labour exemplified. If the pursuers and captains who were so loud in the expression of their most righteous indignation at the needless and uncalled-for expenses attending mining pursuits are sincere, let them only look at home, and they will find not only more room for their pruning knives, but a variety of objects calling for attention. Let the pursers insist upon the measurement and weighing, as well as a thorough examination into the quality of all articles received, together with a strict check upon prices charged; and let captains understand they are the servants of the companies paying them monthly wages, and that, consequently, the constant running to and fro, not only from one mine to another, but from one part of the world to another, is simply a fraud upon their employers. Then the shareholders may hope not only for reduced cost-sheets, but, from the daily attention of the captains to the drivings, for discoveries of ore now lost through inattention and neglect. And, above all, let the shareholders, at their account-day meetings, pass resolutions requiring and insisting upon the changes herein suggested, with a full statement of liabilities and assets. Then shall we see mining conducted upon business-like principles, which will, at least, satisfy the parties interested that mismanagement has not swallowed up their money. In short, let each man in office look at home, and see wherein he has failed in his duties, and not be looking upon the things of others to see how he can top them. AN OUTSIDER.

Cornhill, Sept. 12.

CORNISH MINES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

SIR—The present depressed state of mining in Cornwall has induced adventurers generally to look for greater economy in the management of mines, and at their different meetings to talk over this matter seriously, instead of attending meetings chiefly for the pleasure of eating and drinking. This, of itself, will prove one step towards the object in view, but the next step taken by the assembly of shareholders is, unfortunately for themselves, of very doubtful economy—that is, firstly, lessening the number of agents, already too few to carry out the working of the mines in a proper and efficient manner; and, secondly, cutting down the salaries of those who remain. It may, perhaps, seem very magnanimous for a manager of some half-a-dozen mines, receiving, in the aggregate, 5000, 6000, or 7000, per month, to set an example by docking his own salary in one particular mine a couple of pounds per month, and then recommend that every agent, whose sole income is only 50, or 60, or 80, should be lessened 20, per month also, thus reducing the poor fellows to the shabby monthly income of 30, to provide for a wife and family. As an old adventurer, I dare assert, without fear of contradiction, that this is the most suicidal step that any body of shareholders can take. Many mines are now left to the care of two agents, the manager, who comes once or twice a month, and the captain on the mine, to look after the surface and also the underground operations; so that the old adage was never more applicable to any state of things than to our mines at the present time—"That whilst the cat's away, the mice will surely play;" for it is impossible that one man can satisfactorily do duty on surface and underground besides, if the agent has any brains at all he will use them, not for his interest,

but to endeavour, by every means, to escape from the beggarly situation he now fills, feeling, and very excusable, too, that if his employers care nothing for his children, whether they have shoes and stockings or not, he will just do his duty, and nothing more, determined to "hook it" the very first opportunity that occurs. As a mine adventurer for more than 20 years, and no agent, nor do I supply materials, I seriously recommend every company of adventurers to "shut up" the concern at once, rather than resort to the insane practice, under the guise of economy, of cutting down the small salaries of the really—

WORKING MINE CAPTAINS.

THE ANOMALIES OF MINING.

SIR.—The adage that "It is a long lane without any turning" is as applicable to mining as to any other pursuit, it being evident, from the advance in the price of metals, that the time has arrived when, by a judicious selection of mining stock, the investor can doubly repay himself for past losses. In doing which, however, it is necessary to use the utmost caution. I have often pointed out the anomalies of mining, and, as a rule, if the investor were to give this part of it a little study he will soon be convinced that there is no better medium for the outlay of capital than Cornish mining. Be it understood that there are several good mines seldom or never heard of in the London market, being wrought by what may be almost termed private companies, having no one to "blow their trumpet," beyond the publication of the sales of minerals. Out of several mines belonging to this category, I will just instance one—Glen Roy and Penkivel United, which is a mine turning at present over 15 tons of tin per month, and making a good profit, selling at a merely nominal price, when compared with some not making one-half the returns. This is only one instance out of many which could be mentioned, and yet the public prefer to run after the more risky ones, which I can only account for from a want of knowledge of the existence of such properties. A mine in the Wheal Vor district, called WEST GREAT WORK, appears to deserve command attention, but as I am not much acquainted with it, I take this opportunity of announcing my intention to visit it professionally, after which I shall be in a position to forward some particulars to the Journal.

TRUMPER CONSOLS, in Wendron, is another good mine, paying regular dividends, and, according to its returns, selling at a very low figure. Now, it is by an outlay in such mines as these that the enterprising investor is safe to reap his reward, and I would counsel the looking well into the merits of the different mines, irrespective of market operations, previous to purchasing, and they will ultimately have no reason to regret being associated with Cornish mining. Adjoining the latter mine, the mineral grants have been obtained of a large tract of ground, in future to be called NORTH TRUMPER CONSOLS, traversing which are several lodes of great promise, all of which produce tin even to the surface.

St. Day, Scillies, Cornwall.

CHARLES BAWDEN.

LUCY PHILLIPS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—It is astonishing to us that gentlemen who desire information about a mine do not, in the first instance, apply to those capable of giving it, in place of writing letters to a public journal, which one would assume to be a *demiur* resort, and a course justifiable only on the refusal of legitimate information. Your correspondent, Mr. A. R. Mollett, may be indirectly interested in our mine, but is not certainly a registered shareholder, and although we trust we should have met him with courtesy had he applied to us, yet we should have felt under no obligation to give him information. It is not usual to advise shareholders, in a company that is only progressive of every letter that may be received from its agent or manager, and such a course would, if adopted, only result in endless and useless correspondence. The matter, however, having now been broached in your columns, we have no hesitation in informing our shareholders through that medium, that Mr. Mollett's statement as to a late report of Captain Henry James is substantially correct as to the estimate of the value of the property. Capt. James has evidently taken great pains with his measurements, and his calculation shows that we have ore in sight of the value of £22,880,000, or close upon 5,000,000, sterling, and this is reckoned on the very moderate computation of £40 only to the ton of stuff. We have also the satisfaction of stating that telegrams have been received in New York, dated the middle of August, by which we learn that a portion of the machinery had then been shipped, and we hope to hear very shortly that the whole has followed, with every reasonable prospect of its being over the mountains prior to the winter setting in—in short, we look now upon this as an accomplished fact. The riches of the district around us is attracting the most experienced Californian miners to it, and we apprehend that a very short period will elapse before greater facilities for economical working will be assured, as the price of labour is already becoming rapidly reduced, as well as the cost of transit from the more settled regions of the continent. In conclusion, we assure our shareholders, Mr. Mollett, and anyone whom it may or may not concern, we believe our pioneer mine—which this may be fairly called, it being the first brought out and owned by Englishmen—will be not only a fortune to its present shareholders, but the commencement of a series of similar investments with which we hope to be connected in the future, and to which we shall primarily invite those who have at a time of unprecedented financial depression supported us in so spirited an enterprise.

W. HANNAM AND CO.

449, Strand, Sept. 12.

CRIDDIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—Being a constant reader of the Journal, I noticed in the correspondence last week a letter about the mismanagement at this mine. Having lived in the neighbourhood of Padstow all my life, I well know the different mines that have been worked in that locality from time to time, and abandoned, owing to bad management, or otherwise they would, no doubt, have been working now, for there was no lack of ore when they stopped working. I can go and break up fine stones of lead and copper as any person could wish to see from some of the mines. And so it will be with Criddis, as the writer justly stated in last week's Journal. If the shareholders do not have it inspected by some such authority as Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, or Capt. Gifford, of the Prince of Wales Mine. I would most strongly recommend to the shareholders the sooner it is done the better. There is not a finer district in Devon or Cornwall for capitalists than our locality for lead and copper, if the mines were worked under practical superintendence. Had Criddis been in the neighbourhood of Redruth or Camborne, with the prospects it has, and such rich ore, they would have been down with it 200 or 300 fms. deep, when they would see what it was made of. I hope the time will come when we shall see this district, like the Chilverton, spring up all at once.—Padstow, Sept. 11.

A LOOKER-ON.

MINING NOTABILLA.

MINING ENTERPRISE IN SWEDEN.—Capt. W. Hoskin, late agent to the General Mining Company for Ireland, is under an engagement to proceed to Sweden to inspect and report on the Mabbly Sulphur Mines, about 60 miles north of Stockholm.

GREAT CWMYSMLOG.—The report received from the agent, yesterday, states that a great improvement has taken place in the lode in the 35 west.

GREAT VOR.—The discovery in the 204 fm. level west—which was made in such a remarkable manner last week—by the sudden fall away of a piece of ground—holds on, and improves in value as the driving is continued. There is every indication that this discovery will lead to important results.

THE SHROPSHIRE COPPER COMPANY.—About 60 tons of copper ore have been sold from this mine during the past two or three weeks, nearly 30 tons of which being of a very superior quality, averaging about 24 per cent. The prospects are exceedingly good, and likely to result in its becoming a very productive and profitable mine. The precipitating process is now progressing satisfactorily.

EAST SNAEFELL.—Capt. Henry Rowe reports a further improvement in the 15; now worth 15d. per fathom. He talks of at once erecting washing-floors, so that the company will soon be in the market with ore. Some splendid stones of lead ore, rich for silver, broken from this level may be seen at the company's office, 12, Old Jewry Chambers.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—I see with pleasure that the lode in the 65 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is improved, and that there are long something will be seen of the splendid course of ore in West Chiverton, dipping towards Chiverton Moor; but seeing the lodes in this district have not, as a rule, made large returns from shallow workings, we must not be discouraged by "hope," even should it be necessary to go a little deeper before a slice of our rich neighbour's nuggets can be got access to. I am glad to find the suggestion made at the last meeting by the Chairman (Mr. Jas. Hunt) to coasten north of the present works is being carried out by the managers, such a trial will be attended with very little cost, and may lead to very important results. If I mistake not, there are two separate lodes in West Chiverton, which, according to their bearings, pass through Chiverton Moor sett, and we all know that costeaning and cross-cutting have often led to valuable discoveries. In the present depressed state of mining it is gratifying to see such a large field of profitable employment both for capital and labour as that in the Chiverton district. The quantity of ore raised and sold at such a high price from South Chiverton Mine induces some to believe that ere long this mine, the principal holders of the shares in which are the lucky West Chiverton adventurers, will also become a valuable property.

EAST NEPTUNE.—The discovery of the new ore at East Neptune is still going on prosperously. The last accounts from the mine report the men to have got into the lode 11 ft., still finding it highly charged with grey ore, gossan, and malachite; this is evidently a fortunate coup. The old mine adjoining divided profits to the extent of 240,000l., providing a competency to scores of people in the neighbourhood. From the great width and mass of metal in this lode, being now within a foot of 2 fms. wide, which is nearly the same width as the grey ore in Old Neptune, it is fair by analogy to judge that the lower levels of this mine will produce a great fortune. I am sure that mining requires a little stimulus, and I hope that this East Neptune formation of copper will be the means of instituting a healthy reaction in the western district. Should this prove another Wheal Neptune the shareholders will soon have ample reason to be satisfied with their adventure. The character of Capt. Floyd, the agent, vouches for the fact that the mine will be worked spiritedly and honestly.

—A PERRANTHOITE.

TAMAR VALLEY.—This property has recently been inspected by a manager of one of the leading mines in the district, and the opinion he expresses more than confirms that of the various practical agents who have, during the past few weeks, examined the mine on behalf of those who have since become interested in the adventure. The mineralogical consistencies of the strata are stated to be precisely similar to those in which the lodes in Old Tamar made their riches, and he states that, looking at the advantageous position of the sett, the facilities for working, and the important discoveries of silver-lead ore made in the 18 fm. level south, he is strongly of opinion that it will make a great and profitable mine.

From EAST WHEAL LOVELL information was received yesterday (Friday) morning to the effect that the lode sinking in the bottom, or the 40 fm. level, has much improved, and is now worth 90d. per fathom. The mine has already returned 21. 1s. 8d. per share in dividends, upon an outlay of 31. 9s. The December dividend will probably be 8s. 6d. to 10s. per share, and it is considered that the mine will long continue to pay good dividends.

The Russian Ironworks Company have entered into a most important contract for the manufacture of rails for the Russian Government, the amount being 5,000,000 pounds, or about 80,000 tons, to be delivered during a course of ten years, and at a remunerative price.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of adventurers will be held at their office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday next, when the usual business will be transacted. The following is a general statement of the cash accounts:—

Balance from last account, April 30	£ 3,355 2 3
Proceeds of tin sales (168 tons 3 cwt. 0 gr. 13 lbs.)	9,275 18 10
Sundries from the mines	19 4 8=£12,630 5 9
Payments—Labour	£4483 1 3
Merchants' bills	1704 3 1
Lord's dues (3 months)	503 1 0
Dividend (7s. 6d. per share), June 19	2215 10 0
London expenses	269 4 8=£ 9,175 0 0
Cash at Bankers	455 12 2
Bills receivable	2999 13 7= 3,455 5 9=£12,630 5 9

The profit and loss account for the three months ending June shows a credit balance of 2364l. 5s. 5d.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at Douglas, Isle of Man, on Wednesday. About 30 of the shareholders were present, amongst whom were Mr. G. W. Dumbell, the Chairman of the directors, Messrs. Cleator, J. Spittall, L. G. Howard, A. W. Adams, P. L. Garrett, W. Beckwith, Rowe, Wilson, H. B. Noble, J. Cubbon, J. Lee, Stephenson, &c.

Mr. DUMBELL, as the Chairman of the directors, presided, and opened the proceedings by reading the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. BECKWITH (secretary) read the directors' report, as follows:—

The steady success of the Great Laxey Mine, and the assurance of its continued prosperity, make it a pleasure for the directors to meet their brother shareholders at the annual general meeting; and this feeling is considerably enhanced by the discovery of ore in the shaft at Glenroy, which gives good grounds to expect that at no distant period this shaft of the parent mine will prove a valuable auxiliary to, and greatly increase the value of, the company's property; whilst the energetic prosecution of this trial will, doubtless, be satisfactory to the officers of the Crown, as evincing a determination on the part of the company to do all in their power, consistent with prudence, to develop the several points of interest in the Great Laxey seam. The report of the managers will certainly be read with much interest, showing as it does the present extensive reserves of ore already discovered, and the valuable ground which is being continually laid open. The company in the last half-year has completed some very important improvements in the mine, and especially those referred to by the managers, in connection with what is called Dumbell's new shaft, the operations in this part of this mine adding monthly to the proofs previously given of the immense deposits of rich ore in Great Laxey. The depressed state of the metal market is, doubtless, a great drawback to the amount that would otherwise be realised; still Great Laxey holds on her way bravely, and appears likely to do so. The directors, at their meeting yesterday, declared the usual quarterly dividend of 10s. per share.

The accounts for the six months ending July 6 showed—Assets and owing, 29,373l. 5s. 1d.—Liabilities, 7650l. 1s. 11d.: leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of 21,723l. 3s. 2d.

The CHAIRMAN said he would first refer to the pamphlet issued by Mr. Thompson, and entitled "A Reply to the Address delivered by Mr. G. W. Dumbell, Chairman of the Great Laxey Mining Company (Limited)." He was perfectly satisfied, so far as he was personally concerned, to leave the matter as it stood; but he did not feel at liberty to do so as regarded the interests of the company and the feelings of the shareholders themselves. Therefore, he took this opportunity of looking into the charges brought by Mr. Thompson, of seeing if they had any foundation in fact, and whether the statements were put forward with a regard to the interests of the shareholders, or whether they arose from the unhappy feeling which actuated that gentleman because he was removed from the position of London secretary to the company, a position which he did not sustain in a manner likely to advance the interests of the company. Mr. Thompson's statements were greatly to the detriment and injury of the company. (The Chairman's) duty to lay the matter before the directors, and by the directors' order a notice was inserted in the Mining Journal, warning the public not to be misled by Mr. Thompson's statements. It was not for him (the Chairman) to enter into any correspondence with Mr. Thompson on the matter, but at the meeting he entered into a detailed account in reply to Mr. Thompson's letter. This had not been a pleasant duty to him, but he had never shirked what he considered his duty. With regard to the pamphlet itself, its first ten pages consisted of a vast deal of matter vilifying Mr. Thompson's former friend, Capt. Rowe, though at one time no two persons could have been firmer friends. They bought shares together, and were engaged together in bringing out transactions. They often found that men who were the greatest friends, when any difference arose between them, were the greatest enemies, but he knew that Mr. Thompson never would have occupied his present position had it not been for Capt. Rowe—that he knew from his own knowledge. What he (the Chairman) complained of in regard to Mr. Thompson's pamphlet was, that he had made use of letters which he had received in the capacity of, and in violation of his duty as, secretary to the company. Mr. Thompson referred particularly to a letter to Mr. Broadbent. Mr. Thompson had charged him (the Chairman) with having misstated the matter entirely, and that he had done so intentionally and wilfully, having the letters in his possession. He (the Chairman) had not that letter, but he had a copy of it, which, however, he did not at that time feel justified in producing. Mr. Thompson stated that he had done nothing to injure the mine, and it was absurd to suppose that he should try to do anything to injure the mine. He (the Chairman) did not feel under the same difficulty. He had been challenged to produce the letter referred to, and therefore he now did so. (The letter was then produced and read to the meeting, but for Mr. Thompson's sake it is here withheld.) From that letter it was evident that Mr. Thompson wished to throw a slur upon the management, and to reflect on the accounts of the mine, by which he was to be benefited. What could be more damaging against Mr. Thompson than this letter? The third point to which Mr. Thompson referred in his letter was that of his having purchased years ago 500 shares from him at 15d. each, and from another gentleman 500 at the same price, but with a condition that he should have 500 more shares at the same price. And as the person refused to complete his bargain, Mr. Thompson, their own secretary, made this threat. And when it is considered that I had 1000 shares to take up at 15d., that I had to borrow the greater portion of the money for that purpose, can anyone believe for one moment that I should attempt to damage the stock, by forcing down the shares to 10d. or 12d.?

He (the Chairman) did not care whether the shares were 10d. or 12d., but he did care whether the mine was injured or not, and he did not give him the 500 shares at 15d. he would run them down to 10d. He does not deny it; he merely garbles the statement, for he knows there was a witness living who could prove it. Mr. Thompson took the trouble to go back to the commencement of the mine, to the question of the first account, and the debt that was due. Some of the shareholders would be aware that when the new company took the mine from the old company they took whatever debts were due by the old company. There happened to be more than one person who would remember that the mine was taken over by the new company, and that the old company, and he only consented to it at the urgent desire of many persons, but he stipulated from the first that the old company should be given up free from debt, and before he agreed to the transfer an arrangement was made that there would be plenty to pay every shilling of the liabilities of the old company. At that time, however, there was a complete panic in the metal market, and prices went down to such an extent that the assets realised some thousands of pounds less than was anticipated. Mr. Thompson stated that there were 4500l. to be paid as debts of the old company by the new company. Perhaps his figures were right, but he did not care to examine them, and had not examined them, but had the debts been twice as much the new company would have had to pay them. Certainly it was not a question Mr. Thompson was ignorant of. As to the question of Mr. Thompson's dismissal, it had arisen solely from the fact that he did not do as he had shown in the letter to Mr. Broadbent—to cry down the value of the mine. He had gone down to Liverpool, had seen the shareholders there, and had told them distinctly that the directors could not pay a dividend; and that if they did, a bill would have to be filed in the Court of Chancery to restrain the directors. The shareholders from Liverpool came over to the meeting in Douglas the next day, and they expressed their opinion that the company could not keep Mr. Thompson in their employ, and that they would not be justified in doing so. Thinking to make the matter come to him as easily as possible, he (the Chairman) wrote to Mr. Thompson, suggesting that he should resign "immediately on receipt of this letter," but, in reply, Mr. Thompson wrote to him (the Chairman) a most insolent letter, stating that it had been known twelve months ago that he was to be dismissed from the secretaryship, and that Mr. Murchison knew that he was to be the secretary. That was not correct; no person had known of it. Those were the simple facts of the matter. Of course, Mr. Thompson was obliged to receive the formal dismissal, and yet he complained of discourtesy. He (the Chairman) had no personal feeling against Mr. Thompson, and his only object in writing to him to suggest that he should resign was to have it done in the easiest way for him. Mr. Thompson made in his pamphlet a distinct charge of gross mismanagement, with regard to the engine-shaft. That was a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, showing the amount paid. The greatest libel that could be issued against a man was one that was apparently true, but which if given with the whole truth was false. In order that Mr. Thompson's statements in regard to the engine-shaft might be explained, the directors wrote to the managers directing their attention to it. Their report was then read to the meeting; and the nature of it is already known to the readers of the Journal. From that report it would be seen that the shaftmen could only be occasionally employed at putting down the shaft, and that when they were not so employed they were taken to do other work. Mr. Thompson could not have been ignorant of these facts, and yet he must attempt to foist upon the shareholders a statement that would be sure to mislead any honest man that read it. Mr. Thompson suggested in his pamphlet that the sinking of the main engine-shaft below the 210 had cost 675l. 6s. 8d., whereas it should only have cost 180l. The plan under which the bargains were let and the payments made absolutely precluded any misadministration of the money in this respect. The man having taken his book to the clerk, who took off the deductions for powder, tools, &c., and then the amount due to the person having the bargain could be seen. That book was taken to the office, and the pay-book would show what was due to the man, and the man's own book what was due by the office. In the office at pay time were Capt. Rowe, Capt. Barkell, Mr. Beckwith, and at least one other man, and every one of those men must be in league to defraud the mine before such a transaction as this could take place. How could they suppose that these men were such utter rogues as to agree to it? But Mr. Thompson did not choose to unravel what he had made into a mystery, but which was, in reality, a mystery at all. Mr. Thompson had gone to a great deal of trouble for the purpose of showing that the company could not pay divi-

dends, unless they were paid out of capital. Now, what was the fact? The dividends had gone on and been paid, at the rate of 7500l. a quarter, and yet the capital was every shilling accounted for. Who did the money come from then? All the money out of the capital that had been spent had gone to pay the actual cost of new work, and the balance remained to this very day; and still dividends had been paid quarterly at the rate of 30,000l. a year. He (the Chairman) had pleasure in referring to Mr. Thompson's statement at page 24—management, the remainder of the new capital will be sufficient to make the mine pay? If so, let him go to Great North Laxey (under the same management), consider its cost, and be wise. Now, it was very satisfactory to know that they had present at this very meeting specimens of ore from Glen Roy that would demonstrate to the shareholders that they might expect results from that mine which would afford them the greatest pleasure. They had discoloured a lode, 3 feet wide, consisting of the rich gossan which miners were so glad to see, and which never failed to indicate a bunch of lead approaching. In the lode was a refer, and he should be uncommonly glad to be done with it.

Mr. WILSON said the point to which he wished to refer was that of the banking business. He could state, and that on the authority of gentlemen from England well acquainted with such business, that the authority of gentlemen from kingdom that would have carried on their business in the way in which it had been carried on. As to the cash account, the banks here gave a fixed rate of interest. It did not vary here, as in England. It was 3 per cent., and if the account was overdrawn, 6 per cent. would have to be paid. They could not go beyond 6 per cent. here, while in England it had risen as high as 12 and 14 per cent. But what was the fact? Why, that the company was allowed to overdraw its account to the extent of 5000l., and was only charged 3 per cent. They could not find an instance at the other side of the water where a bank account was so kept to the benefit of the customer. They could not get the benefit of that in England. He spoke this in the presence of gentlemen acquainted with the subject. Upon the cash account the usual commission was charged. Mr. Thompson stated that the sum charged was 250l., but that was not the truth. The commission charged was 162l. 9s. 2d. If the course that was formerly pursued had been continued the account would never have been overdrawn. Up to two years ago last March, whenever money was wanted they discounted bills current for the sum required. At the meeting in London, however, it was positively fixed that in future no bills were to be discounted. Of course, that was strictly adhered to, but, finding that the plan operated injuriously to the company, he cleared at the matter forward, proposing that it should be altered, that the reserve fund should be transferred to the regular account; then there would be no occasion for the company's account to be overdrawn, and they would have no interest to pay at all, and no commission either. To that alteration the directors had agreed. With regard to the rest of the pamphlet, it was only a little dirt which that gentleman had attempted to throw upon him (the Chairman) individually. With regard to the position of the mine, the prospect was a more healthy one than he had attempted to show. He would call their attention to a few facts, showing the progress of the mine. He would only speak as to a few of the levels in the old mine, and would not allude to the new mine, generally called "Dumbell's," which is a deposit of rich ore ground. The 190, in September, 1866, was worth 60d. per fathom; in March, 1867, 80d.; and in September, 1867, 150d. The 180, worth in March last 20d. per fathom, was now worth 50d. The 150, valued in March, 1867, at 40d., was now worth from 70d. to 80d.; and the 155, worth in March 1867, was now valued at 90d. The 125 is now reported as being worth 120d.; and the deposit of ore in the sole of the 110 has never yet been touched. It was all in reserve. Of course, there was a falling off in some places, where they are being worked out; but deposits were being continually discovered. The mine could not positively be in a more healthy state. He concluded by making the usual motion, that the accounts be received and adopted, and the reports printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

Mr. NOBLE: Perhaps you will have the report of the auditors read to the meeting.—The CHAIRMAN: Of course. (The report was then read to the meeting.)—Mr. NOBLE: The balance-sheet states that there are 896 tons of blende ore on hand. Is it so?

The CHAIRMAN: It has to be raised out of the mine, and it will be taken off at the rate of 200 tons every six months. That will be greater than the amount accumulated. Mr. NOBLE: But you state that you are less by that 700 tons in your balance, and that we have to raise 200 tons each half-year until the deficiency is made up. The CHAIRMAN: We have paid that in money, and we have deducted 200 tons for this half-year. We have paid for every pound of that in cash. As we deduct it every half-year we are actually getting paid for it. Mr. BIRDSON said that it appeared to him that the amounts of ore estimated have been greater than the amounts realised. These now amounted to 900 tons, and it was proposed to reduce it at the rate of 200 tons each half-year. The directors' proposal was to deal with this in two years' time; and by clearing it off at the rate of 200 tons each half-year, this false stock would be reduced at a greater rate than it was gathered. He understood that this 896 tons of blende stated in the balance-sheet was not really in stock now, but was what might be termed a suspense account. It did not actually exist, but it would be gradually reduced.—The CHAIRMAN: Exactly; and we have actually paid for that by sales we have shown this half-year.

Mr. NOBLE: Had you, on July 6, the quantity of blende in hand stated in the balance-sheet?—The CHAIRMAN: I have already answered that question. The auditors have said that it is not there.—Mr. NOBLE: Then I do not see how this can pass as the correct balance-sheet of the Great Laxey.

Mr. STEPHENSON begged to state that, in his opinion, the balance-sheet was altogether a cooked account. There are thousands of pounds never laid out. He perceived that there were men put down for wages who had never worked for it. There was one man who had been eight years on the works, but had never earned a shilling during that time. He had received about 400l. (Cries of "Name, name.")—The CHAIRMAN: Name the man. These things should have been brought before the directors, not here. Mr. STEPHENSON said that the name of the man in question was William Clague. He had been eight years in the employ of Capt. Rowe as gardener, and he was put down as a stableman. He contended that they did not want any stableman.

Capt. ROWE said that he hoped the directors would have a full investigation into these charges.—Mr. STEPHENSON: The wonder is that you were not ashamed to come into the room while I was here.—Capt. ROWE: I knew that you were coming, and that is the reason I am here. Mr. STEPHENSON proceeded to state that there were men employed during the last two months at the house of Captain Barkell, the expense of which, to the amount of about 20l., was wrongly charged to the mine. He said that he would not leave even Mr. Dumbell alone. There were two men working in his property, who were charged to the company. This had been going on for 20 years. It was scandalous.—Mr. WILSON: It has paid very well.—Mr. STEPHENSON said that there was a man down as having worked 34 days in one month, who did not work four days there. And there was 5l. a month paid for a pilot. He contended that no pilot was wanted. From 1860, to 2000, was wrongly spent at the company's works. From low water-mark to the top of the mountain there was cooking going on; and what, he asked, must there be going on underground, when there were the trifles above ground?

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the motion he had proposed.—Mr. STEPHENSON: I protest that they should not pass.—The CHAIRMAN: You have no vote. You have no right to protest. The Rev. Mr. SMITH said that he was not a very large shareholder himself, having only 22 shares; but he considered that the statements that had been made should be contradicted if possible, inasmuch as they would, if not contradicted, be apt to create a feeling of distrust. (Hear, hear.) Would it not be advisable, he would ask, to appoint a committee of shareholders to look into these matters?

The CHAIRMAN: You can make a motion on that subject, after which, if you choose, the motion at present before the meeting may be put.—The Rev. Mr. SMITH: I beg to move that a committee of investigation be appointed to enquire into these charges.—The CHAIRMAN: You can make that motion afterwards. At present you can vote against the motion before the meeting.

The motion was then put, and only three hands were held up against it. Mr. NOBLE: I now beg to move that the accounts do not pass.—The CHAIRMAN: They are passed.—Mr. NOBLE: Then I propose that a committee of investigation be appointed to look into the charges brought forward, and particularly into the statement made by the auditors. I agree with the Rev. Mr. Smith that it would be advisable to have this investigation carried out. It is of importance that these statements should be contradicted if untrue, and that if true their cause should be removed. This would establish confidence amongst the investing public and shareholders.—Mr. JOHN CUBBON seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as Chairman of the company, he entirely objected to such a committee. It would be one of the greatest insults that could be offered to the directors of the mine. Mr. Noble, he was aware, had a certain feeling with regard to the directors, but that did not justify him in making this motion. If he (the Chairman) did not consider himself worthy of the confidence of the shareholders, he would take good care that they were soon got rid of him. But for some two or three shareholders of 400, which the company contained, he attempted to throw dirt on the directors—why, no man of respectability, no man who valued his position, would listen to it for a single moment. It would be charging the directors with incompetency. They would never have an opportunity of having such a committee so long as he was a director. He would be unworthy of his position in the country, and as a director, if he consented to such a thing. He felt glad to say that in this matter he was supported by the great body of the shareholders. This movement was first started in England by Mr. Noble, but not even a second could be found. The great bulk of the shareholders had supported him in the matter. If they would put it to the vote, they would see.

Mr. ADAMS said the very circumstance of voting a committee of enquiry would almost amount to an admission that there were circumstances requiring such an enquiry. When he entered the room, he was determined to listen to everything that was said. He had never read Mr. Thompson's pamphlet; neither had he heard it read, except those portions quoted by the Chairman. He had listened carefully to Mr. Dumbell, and had come to the conclusion that there was sufficient benefit and advantage of the mine at heart, but that it was to gratify a certain feeling on his part. If that were the case, why did he make use of the language that he had adopted? It might be said that the Chairman had made certain observations in London; but, as the Chairman had stated, the matter did not emanate from him. The statements complained of were not confined to documents circulated amongst the shareholders only, but were published in a London newspaper. He had been in hopes that the matter would have dropped in London, for if these things were kept up, and if they went on answering them in the different newspapers, it only made matters worse, and answered. Mr. ADAMS: The statements made in Mr. Thompson's pamphlet form one of Mr. Noble's reasons for making this motion.—Mr. NOBLE: I deny that. It has nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. ADAMS, in continuation, said that the next thing was a certain statement with reference to the blende. So far as he was able to see (though he did not profess to understand the subject very well), the auditors had taken a deal of trouble to explain it. It appeared that a certain mistake had been made, and the certain course taken to cure it. The account passed and is fully explained. Explanation went along with it. He thought the auditors had been fully explained, and his mind was perfectly satisfied with the thing. (Hear, hear.) Mr. STEPHENSON, who possessed only three shares, (Mr. Adams) admitted, as a man of right, that he had as much right to make his complaint, if he fancied the mine was not square, as if he had 100 shares, but when he came forward, as he had done with general complaints, and had not laid any particular charge before the directors, he (Mr. Adams) thought it was important to see whether he was a large

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or a small shareholder. He found that he had only three shares, and, although it was not, perhaps, exactly right for one shareholder to question another on such a point, still he would like to know how long Mr. Stephenson had possessed those shares.—The CHAIRMAN: Only this year.

Mr. ADAMS said that he would like to know if Mr. Stephenson was aware of the matter he had brought forward before he had bought the shares, for if he knew these things before he bought the shares, he (Mr. Adams) was astonished that he would buy them, knowing these things, and how they were cooked. He (Mr. Adams) contended that they should not drag bits of dirt for the purpose of gratifying private feelings. These statements were injurious to the mine. Mr. Stephenson also made some charges about one of the stabilisers. How was it that he did not bring the matter before the directors? He likewise made some statements about some man who had performed the extraordinary feat of working 36 days in a month. These observations, this sort of complaints, which appeared to him to be very childish, were they matters to be brought before a public meeting of the shareholders? Were they matters upon which to found a motion for a committee of investigation? If there was anything going on that was not right, he would be the first man to demand an investigation to the full, but he did not see the least occasion for such a committee in this matter. Let Mr. Stephenson bring the subject before the directors, and it would then be the duty of the directors to pay every attention to what he said, whether he possessed one share or a thousand. If Mr. Stephenson could then come afterwards, and say that the directors would not investigate his complaints, then there would be something for him to bring before the shareholders. He (Mr. Adams) contended that neither Mr. Thompson nor Mr. Stephenson were bona fide in their desire to benefit the company, but were merely indulging in private feelings, and it would be the most injurious thing that the shareholders could do to appoint the committee of enquiry proposed.

Capt. ROWE said that with regard to Mr. Stephenson's statements relative to himself he would be glad to give a helping hand to investigate every charge upon the company. All that he asked was that it should be done in a proper and constitutional way, whatever that way was. He took it that it was the business of the directors to make the investigation. He himself would give every facility for the utmost and fullest enquiry, so that Mr. Stephenson would find no hindrance from him. The motives that Mr. Stephenson had in purchasing the three shares were well known to gentlemen in the room; and the feelings that actuated him in attending the meeting that day were equally well known. Mr. Stephenson had attended purposely to annoy him and some of his connections, but he should not annoy him. He (Capt. Rowe) courted the fullest enquiry into the statements made by Mr. Stephenson: the animus actuating him was very clear, from the names he had mentioned, which were those of persons with whom for a long time he had been in litigation. That litigation had caused a great deal of annoyance to the company, the men having had to leave their work to attend the Courts as witnesses, at the summons of the legal authorities. Mr. Stephenson, no doubt, knew what benefit those legal proceedings had been to him. The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Stephenson's opposition was because permission to charge persons for visiting the great wheel had been refused to him. He had entered into an arrangement to pay 10l. a year to the Laxey Reading Room if that permission was granted to him. That arrangement was made without the consent of the directors, and as soon as they heard of it they put a stop to it. As to Mr. Noble, he (the Chairman) was aware that he did not entertain feelings of friendship towards the directors, he (the Chairman) having said, when Mr. Noble was a director, that owing to certain circumstances they could not work together. He had never made any observation relative to Mr. Noble, but when that gentleman proposed a resolution that was an insult to him, and to the other directors, then he felt bound to speak out. He (the Chairman) must say that this proposal to appoint a committee of investigation was not made out of any desire for the benefit of the company, but to gratify his private feelings. It was his (the Chairman's) duty to put the motion to the vote, but he had no more chance of passing it than he had of throwing Douglas Head into the harbour. Mr. GREENHAULT said that it had been pointed out to him that there was a great increase in the labour cost of the mine, without a corresponding increase in the amount of ore raised.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to the question put by Mr. Greenhaunt, said that, with a large concern, continually increasing in size and resources, they must expect an increased expenditure. Mr. Noble's motion in reference to the committee of investigation was then put to the vote, and was lost, only two voting for it. Mr. Tuxford was re-elected a director, and Mr. Broadbent, of Bolton, was elected in the place of Mr. Lewis. The CHAIRMAN observed that he had heard it said that the half-yearly accounts might be drawn up so as to afford more information. In reply to that, he might say that they were drawn up on the model first supplied by Mr. Thompson, when their London secretary; but the directors would be glad to adopt a better form if possible; and to attend to the subject any of them who became possessed of such documents as railway companies' balance-sheets, or those issued by English mining companies, to forward them to the directors, so that a better form of arranging the accounts might be devised. With regard to that unfortunate man Stephenson, he was the person from whom the directors took the wisest. He had had legal quarrels with Capt. Rowe, claiming part of his property—in fact, he had been a complete scourge to Capt. Rowe.—[Mr. Stephenson had left the meeting shortly before these remarks were made.]

Mining and its Prospects.—(From Mr. Peter Watson's "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List," No. 441, Vol. 1s.)—Whether we look to the increasing plethora of unemployed capital, to the pacific and satisfactory adjustment of every continental question that seemed likely to portend evil; to the gathering in of a plentiful harvest; or (last although not least) to the gradual expansion of the trade and commerce of the country, as indicated by that infallible barometer the Board of Trade Returns and the Railway Traffic Receipts, there is from every point of view indisputable evidence that we have before us a career of unexampled prosperity. I have pointed out upon several occasions recently, both by private communications as well as in these columns, that as commerce improved the value of metals would advance, and, *ergo*, the market price of mine shares—indeed, writing upon this subject a few weeks since, I find I stated that, "basing my opinion upon the belief that with a return of confidence, which is happily dawning, the general trade of the country cannot fail to improve, I look for a progressive advance in the price in metals, concurrently with which there is sure to be a considerable enhancement in the market value of shares in dividend and *bona fide* progressive mines." Subsequent events most abundantly attest the truthfulness of that statement, for metals, especially tin and copper, have materially advanced in value, and a similar effect has taken place with regard to the negotiable value of mine shares. This, however, is but the dawn; and therefore the investing public should make forthwith a judicious selection of sound mining stock. No description of investment so rapidly and materially responds to an improving commercial tone as mining; hence the intending investor by delay is acting unjustly to himself, inasmuch as proportionately with the improvement in metal value he reduces his margin of profit. Taking all circumstances into consideration, I have no hesitation in saying that during my long and extensive experience in connection with mining there never has been an opportunity similar to that now offered for an eligible purchase of mining stock, in many cases at almost merely nominal prices, and in all (with but few exceptions) at an amount which cannot fail to be productive of very handsome profit. My pleasure and my business is to assist capitalists and investors in making desirable purchases, and (what is of equal if not greater importance) to prevent, as far as I possibly can, the placing of capital in any other than *bona fide* undertakings, where good management prevails.

PROFITABLE MINING.—West Chiverton is paying 24,000l. yearly for wages only, to say nothing of merchants' bills, probably exceeding 12,000l. a year. The average number of shares (3000) held by each shareholder is about 18. The present company have been in possession about four years, having given 30,000l. for the concern—about 10l. per share for the present shares, which are selling at 60l. to 65l. each. Thus, for an outlay of 30,000l. the adventurers have received about 60,000l. In dividends, the property still selling for over 200,000l.

A LUCKY MINER.—On Saturday William Davy, a tin miner, and his two sons, of St. Blazey, received at the Charlestown United Mines, St. Austell, 164l. 17s. for three months' tribute. In addition to that sum he had, of course, been in receipt of subsist money.

PLAS YN MHOYNS COAL, CANNEL, AND IRONSTONE COMPANY (Limited).—The creditors of this company are required before Oct. 7 to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. John Ormiston, of Wigfair, St. Asaph, Flint, auctioneer and estate agent, the official liquidator of the company.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—EASY DIGESTION.—These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to the blood and restore plumpness to the face, which had lost both flesh and colour. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupations, will find it an invaluable aperient.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

DERING'S PATENT ENGINE FOR TUNNELLING, MINING, QUARRYING, AND BLASTING IN OPEN CUTTING.

A SAVING OF THIRTY TO SIXTY PER CENT. in labour effected where the cost of adit exceeds 45 per fathom.

TIME for DRIVING ADIT REDUCED FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE per cent.

"These drilling engines are in daily use at the zinc mines of the Vieille Montagne," &c.—*Times*, Dec. 24, 1866.

"One of these machines was shown to work in an exceedingly satisfactory manner upon hard granite."—*Engineering*, Dec. 21, 1866.

Particulars may be obtained of Mr. DERING, or Mr. GROVER, 30, Duke-street, Westminster.

NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL.—THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense.

It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.

Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tampering than water being required.

One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.

This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. ARNOLD and Co., Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee.

BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP.—This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING ANY QUANTITY of WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth of 170 ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the

SOLE LICENSEES, MESSRS. J. JACKSON AND CO., ENGINEERS, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Who SUPPLY PUMPS and LICENSEES.

Communications to Mr. Bastier, the patentee, to be sent to the same address.

AGENT FOR THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBRIA AND DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. THOMAS GREENER, MINING OFFICE, NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. P. and W. MACLELLAN, 127 and 129, TROGATE, GLASGOW.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE POLYPHANT QUARRIES

NEAR LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL.

These quarries are now opened and in full work on strata of great thickness and depth, and as extensions may be obtained into the adjoining lands, the works are practically inexhaustible. The stone is beautiful in appearance and excellent in quality; it has been used in the millstone, column, pillars, and carved work of some of the most ancient churches and buildings in the counties of Cornwall and Devon (See Lewanick, Stoke Climsland, Altarnun, and Callington Churches, in Cornwall; the churches of West Alvington near Kingsbridge, and St. John's near Plymouth; also, Endelshill Cottage, near Tavistock, the seat of the Duke of Bedford, and the new Savings' and East Cornwall Banks, Launceston), in the arches and coigns of Launceston Castle, and many other public edifices, in all of which its appearance and preservation attest its great beauty and durability.

The stone may be had of a neutral grey colour, or green with red spots, and is much admired by architects for its chromatic effect, whilst the facility with which it can be worked, and the hardness it acquires by exposure, render it equally economical and valuable.

It is geologically a massive greenstone, allied to serpentine, capable of manufacture into chimney pieces, fountains, and all articles of ornamental and useful stone-work. It is also especially adapted to ecclesiastical and civil architectural ornamentation.

These quarries are continuous with the old Polypbant Quarries, which were worked between the 10th and 15th centuries, and from which immense quantities of stone were raised and sold down to a recent period, and the produce of its property needs only the advantage of transit (now in course of being provided) to obtain general use.

The railway to Launceston, now opened, affords an easy carriage of the stone to Plymouth, London, and other places, and the continuation of the intended line to the West, and a station to be erected within a mile of the estate, will complete the required facilities.

Subjoined are the names of a few architects and others, in London, who know the stone, and who, if required, can testify to its merits:—Henry Wakefield, Esq., 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, C.E.; G. Gilbert Scott, Esq., F.R.S., Spring-gardens; Richard Cook, Esq., of the same place; and Messrs. Field, Westminster, at whose offices, or at the Crystal Palace, specimens of the stone can be inspected.

POLYPHANT STONE.

Granite Office, Plymouth.—We have the pleasure to enclose for your inspection a small specimen of the above-named beautiful article, which is raised from a quarry near Launceston, in Cornwall. The following particulars will make it interesting to the archaeologist and architect:—It was extensively used in the counties of Cornwall and Devon between the 10th and 15th centuries, there being few churches in Cornwall in which it has not been partially used, and many are entirely built of it. It is to be seen in Launceston Castle in good preservation. Its softness, when first raised, is so great that it can be cut with ease by a common hand-saw, and it is especially adapted for the elaborate ornaments of Gothic architecture; after exposure to the atmosphere it hardens considerably. To architects it cannot fail to recommend itself from its great cheapness in working; and the pleasing tone of its colour renders it peculiarly suitable for the internal lining of public edifices.

These gentlemen erected the monument, of Cornish granite, to the late Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsaye.

Application for stone may be made to HENRY WAKEFIELD, Esq., C.E., 11, Adam-street, Adelphi; or the proprietor of the quarries, JOHN SARGENT, Esq., the Parade, Liskeard, Cornwall.

RED LEAD SUPERSEDED.

NEW "ANTI-CORROSION METALLIC PAINT."

For some years past Messrs. PEACOCK and BUCHAN have been making careful experiments with an ECONOMICAL and entirely new metallic mixture of an ANTI-CORROSION nature, to supersede RED LEAD as an UNDERCOATING for iron ships' bottoms, and for priming and painting their hulls outside and in, also all kinds of out and indoor ironwork, railway plant, &c., as well as for outdoor woodwork, stone, and stucco, &c. Any colour paint will lay on over it. The proprietors have now perfected this metallic paint, and it will be found considerably cheaper than RED LEAD, at the same time effectually preserving the iron from rust, scaling, and decay.

It is ground in oil by steam-power, and packed in ironbound casks from 1 to 3 cwt. each. Price delivered at Southampton, 32s. 6d. per cwt., packages included. Apply, in London, to W. J. MOYSEY, 39, Upper East Smithfield; and, in Southampton, to Messrs. PEACOCK and BUCHAN, or their accredited agents in all the principal cities and seaports of the kingdom.

UTILISATION OF COAL DUST.

BARKER'S PATENTS.

THE LONDON PATENT COAL COMPANY (LIMITED) having arranged with the patentee for the exclusive right to these patents within the United Kingdom, desire to call the attention of coal owners, ironmasters, and others, to the value of the invention by which the waste and small coal can, by a simple and inexpensive process, be rendered available for all the ordinary uses of the coal from which it is derived.

A series of careful experiments have been made on the Monmouthshire Railway with fuel manufactured from the Risca Black Vein Coal (small) in locomotives working heavy mineral trains over severe gradients, by which it has been ascertained that increased duty was obtained from the fuel over the same coal. The results of these experiments are so satisfactory that Mr. Alex. Bassett, C.E., of Cardiff, has consented to act as the company's representative for granting licenses in South Wales, and will be happy to reply to all enquiries and give full explanation respecting the trials that have been made under his superintendence. Mr. Thomas D. Clark, of Birmingham, has also undertaken to represent the company in the Midland Counties, and large works are in course of erection in the Forest of Dean by the company's licensees there.

The company are prepared to grant licenses for the use of their patents, and from the success which has attended the manufacture at their own works, and the extraordinary popularity of the fuel for retail purposes amongst the lower classes, they believe that in every populous town a large and highly profitable trade may be carried on.

The cost of the ingredients used in the manufacture does not exceed 1s. per ton; they contain no pitch, tar, or other noxious substance, and the manufacture is not more expensive than ordinary brick-making.

The blocks are available for every purpose of ordinary coal, and stow in one-fourth less space (1 ton of fuel occupying 33 cubic feet only, as against 42 Admiralty measurement for coal).

The cost of the machinery, &c., necessary for the production of 100 tons daily will not exceed £700.

Experiments have for some time past been in progress at Woolwich with the view to render petroleum and other analogous oils available for use under steam-boilers. The patentee's attention being directed to this fact, he found that the company's fuel, being porous, would rapidly absorb these oils, 1 ton of fuel taking up 50 gallons. This absorption does not in any way affect the solidity of the blocks, and it is believed they are the best medium for the purpose yet discovered, and that the fuel oil bricks will be an immense advantage to ocean steamers and vessels of war, on account of the vast saving in stowage and their steam-producing powers. The Admiralty have just granted permission for an official trial of the company's fuel to be made at Woolwich.

The value of the company's patents to all coalowners must be at once apparent. It is also of especial value to ironmasters; and, where the slack is used for coking purposes, the process may be adopted to advantage in roughly amalgamating the coal into blocks before placing it in the ovens. These blocks require no previous drying, and produce more coke and of better quality.

The company will be happy to receive specimens of coal dust at their North Fleet Works, which will be manufactured and reported upon free of charge, and they will send a competent person to manufacture a small quantity of fuel at any colliery where the experiments may be desired.

For further particulars respecting licenses, terms, &c., apply to the company's representatives in their respective districts, or to the Managing Director, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C., London. By order, EDWIN W. GLOVER, Secretary.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

BARKER'S FUEL PATENTS.

For all information apply by letter to HAMMOND and SON, No. 26, Cornhill London.

CREASE'S NEW AND

IMPROVED PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE.

THE PROPRIETORS of this INVENTION, in order to bring its CAPABILITIES more prominently before the PUBLIC, are OPEN TO TAKE CONTRACTS for DRIVING LEVELS.

Preference will be given to ADIT LEVELS and those places where ROTATORY MACHINERY is in use, and can be applied to driving the AIR COMPRESSOR.

Address—E. S. CREASE, 7, Hoe-street, Plymouth.

ANALYSES OF COAL, CANNEL, MINERAL OILS, and all OIL PRODUCING MINERALS are UNDERTAKEN by A. NORMAN TATE, F.A.S. &c., ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST, and CHEMICAL ENGINEER (Author of "Petroleum and its Products," &c.), MOLD, NORTH WALES.

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Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

Everyone should, therefore, provide against them!

£1000 in case of Death, or £5 per week while laid up by Injury, caused by ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND (riding, driving, hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.), may be secured by an Annual Payment of from £3 to £8 6s. to the

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The Oldest Established and Largest Company in the World insuring against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at any of the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

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CURATIVE AND ELECTRIC BELT.—Sufferers from nervous debility, painful dreams, &c., can now cure themselves by the only guaranteed remedy in Europe, protected by Her Majesty's great seal. Free for one stamp by H. JAMES Esq., Percy House, Bedford-square, London.

N.B.—Medicines and fees superseded.

CONSULT DR. HAMMOND (of the Lock Hospital, &c.).

No. 11, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, W.C., in all those ailments which tend to embitter and shorten life, and especially those termed peculiar and confidential. At home, Nine to Two, and Six to Eight; Sundays, Ten to Twelve.

The "Self-Curative Guide" post free, two stamps.

N.B.—Cases of recent infection cured in two days.

DR. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital), F.R.S., Member of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the SELF-CURE OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Loss of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Timidity, Incapacity for Exertion, &c., with means for perfect restoration. Sent free for two stamps by Dr. WATSON, No. 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London.

Consultations daily from 11 till 3, and 6 till 8; Sundays, 10 till 1.

Just published, post free for two stamps,

WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY, demonstrating the

true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Loss of Spirits, Indigestion, Want of Energy, Premature Decline, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour, WITHOUT MEDICINE. Sent free on receipt of two stamps, by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C.

By post, from the author, 1s.; sealed ends, 2s. stamps.

MANHOOD: A Medical Essay on the Cause and Cure of Pre-

mature Decline in Man, founded on the results of a successful practice of 30 years in the treatment of nervous and physical debility, sterility, impotency, effects of climate, and infection.

By J. L. CURTIS, M.D., 15, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"MANHOOD.—We feel no hesitation in saying that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person hold the relation of a parent, preceptor, or clergyman."—*Sun Evening Paper*.

"Dr. Curtis has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, in which is described the source of those diseases which produce decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 27, 1866.

Also, from the same author, for 1s., or 16 stamps sealed.

DR. CURTIS'S MEDICAL GUIDE TO MARRIAGE: A Practical

Treatise on its Physical and Personal Obligations. With rules for removing certain disqualifications which destroy the happiness of wedded life.

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BRITISH MINES.

ore temporarily, but that will soon be remedied, and increased sales will be the result, and those who take advantage of the present price of the shares to buy largely will, in my opinion, be enabled to realise very large profits during the coming year. Many circumstances appear to justify a very prosperous period for Cornish mining—I may say British mining, as there are several promising mines in Wales, and other parts of the United Kingdom, that space will not allow me to touch upon this week. DRAKE WALLS and WEST WHEAL KITTY are low-price shares that are likely to have a very great rise in price, without any corresponding risk of a decline, and I advise an immediate purchase into both of these mines, and others I could name. The metal markets indicate a steady progress, and an upward tendency in prices, I, therefore, consider now is the proper time to invest in good mining shares.

MINING ASSOCIATION.—In the particulars we gave last week relative to the constitution of this company, we inadvertently stated that the remuneration of the directors was to be 100*l.* a-year for every 1 per cent. dividend paid; it should have been 100*l.* a-year for every 1 per cent. above 10 per cent. paid.

OTEA COPPER COMPANY.—About ten days ago 70 tons of copper ore were received in England, and it is satisfactory to state that the latest analyses strengthen the favourable opinion entertained of the property. There is little doubt but that the mine can be made to pay well, with a good practical local manager, and a small further amount of capital. A good many shareholders have agreed to supply their proportion of the sum required, and it depends on the others also doing so whether the property is to be preserved to the present company.

CHONTALES.—The report of Mr. Truran appears in another column, and the samples, which are stated to have been fairly taken out from the stuff in the ends of the different mines, have, upon assay, produced an average of 3 ozs. 1 dwt. of gold, and 1½ ozs. of silver per ton of ore—that is, exclusive of the special sample taken from the rich Nail, which yielded a produce at the rate of 174 ozs. of gold.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week only reached 81 ships. The demand for house coal has exceeded the supply, and prices have advanced fully 9d. per ton. Hartley's coals have been steady at previous value. Hetton Wallsend, 21*s.*; Tees Wallsend, 20*s.* 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 20*s.* 6d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 20*s.*; Eden Main, 19*s.*; Framwellgate Wallsend, 18*s.* 9d.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 18*s.* 9d.; New Belmont Wallsend, 18*s.* 9d.; Kelloe Wallsend, 19*s.* 6d. Unsold, 1*l.* cargo: 45 ships at sea.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. L. Th. van Houten (Rotterdam) writes:—The Dutch Trading Company has fixed the second sale of tin this year to take place in Rotterdam, on Sept. 26, when 65,000 slabs of Banca and 400 slabs of Billiton will be brought forward, in lots of 100 slabs. To this quantity will be added 6000 slabs, if arriving in due time. The directors further give notice that no tin will be brought into the market by them before the spring sale next year. Also that till this period no Government sales of Banca tin will take place in the Dutch East Indies; and, lastly, that no shipments of this metal will take place from the East Indies to China, for Government account, exceeding the quantity of 10,000 piculs. The above engagement does not apply to tin belonging to other parties. The average price of the 10 years has been 69½*l.* Our Tin Market during the first half of this month was very quiet, and the price for Banca tin gradually gave way from 53*l.* to 52½*l.*, there being very little disposition to operate. Subsequently, however, upon the receipt of advices from Java, showing a great falling off in the production of the Banca tin mines for the first five months of the present compared with last year, a great demand at once sprung up, and a very large business was done at advancing rates, and 55*l.* was paid for tin with 14 days prompt, and 55½*l.* for delivery ex next sale, at which prices the market closes very firm, with buyers. Several large parcels of Billiton tin were sold in the course of the month, from 51½*l.* to 53½*l.* on the spot, and 52½*l.* to 53½*l.* to arrive. Holders now demand 53½*l.* on the spot, and 54*l.* for floating parcels. The following statement shows the position of Banca tin in Holland on August 31, from the official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company:—

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Import in August	Slabs 6,047	19,137	16,208			
Total eight months	69,359	154,562	131,968			
Deliveries in August	12,199	11,525	32,388			
Total eight months	75,257	110,755	93,992			
Stock second hand (on warrants) ..	126,306	97,850	141,619			
Total stock	138,722	234,436	184,287			
Stock of Billiton	13,757	13,757	13,757			
Quotation Banca	55 <i>l.</i>	48½ <i>l.</i>	53½ <i>l.</i>			
Aug. 31 Billiton	53½ <i>l.</i>	—	—			

* Of which 977 slabs were Billiton.
The preceding returns of 1867 compared with those of 1866 exhibit—A decrease of the import for August of 412 tons, a decrease in the import for the eight months of 2624 tons, an increase of the deliveries for August of 21 tons, a decrease of the deliveries for the eight months of 1118 tons, an increase of the stock second-hand of 896 tons, a decrease of the unused stock of 277 tons, a decrease of the total stock of 137 tons, and an advance of the quotation of Banca of 10*l.* 16*s.* per ton. The quantity of Banca tin now afloat for the Dutch Trading Company is 940 tons. The Government returns for the month of June are as follows:—

	June.	1866.	1865.	1867.	1866.	1865.
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PRECIPITATION OF SILVER WITH CADMIUM.—Mr. Clausen, of Paris, states that silver is wholly precipitated by cadmium; when dealing with a nitric solution of silver, evaporate to dryness in the presence of sulphuric acid, dissolve the sulphate of silver in boiling water, plunge into it a plate of cadmium, and the reduction of the silver takes place at once. The silver is deposited in a compact mass, easily washed with water; as it may contain a little cadmium, boil it in the acid liquid until no hydrogen escapes; wash it until the water contains no sulphuric acid; then dry and calcine. The silver, at first a black grey, takes the metallic lustre. It may then be weighed; the results are very exact.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending Sept. 8 was 11,183*l.* 14*s.* 3d.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.

THE TURBINE.
MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO
FOUNDRY, BELFAST, after twenty years of experience, have brought their IMPROVED TURBINE to great perfection.
It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.
On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or backwater.
It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.
Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied effectively.
This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

INDIA-RUBBER, GUTTA-PERCHA, AND TELEGRAPH WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED), MANUFACTURERS OF VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER
BUFFERS SPRINGS FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY TRUCKS, VALVE SHEET, WASHERS, SUCCTION AND DELIVERY HOSE, TUBING FOR GAS, &c., MACHINE BELTING, ELASTIC STEAM PACKING IN ROPE, SHEET, AND RINGS, &c., &c.

EBONITE
SHEET, PUMPS, TAPS, TUBING, &c., for acids and vinegar; PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SURGICAL ARTICLES, SPEAKING TUBING, &c.

GUTTA-PERCHA
SHEET, TUBING, PUMP BUCKETS, VALVES, MACHINE BELTING; VESSELS for chemicals and acids, &c.; WATERPROOF CLOTHING, HOT-WATER CUSHIONS, MATTING, GROUND SHEETS, APRONS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.

TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS,
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Vulcanised India-rubber specially prepared to withstand the action of Tropical climates.
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STRONG WIREWORK, the cross wires equally bent; also BEST STAMP GRATES, both of iron and copper, and punched copper plates; DITTO TUBES. All the above promptly supplied at
W. ESCOTT'S MINING MATERIAL DEPOT,
TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

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MR. MICHAEL HENRY,
Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Author of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the "Defence of the Present Patent Law,"
PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.
Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised, Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.
Translations of Catalogues, Trade Notices, and Circulars for the approaching Paris Exhibition. Mr. HENRY has had special experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.
Offices, 63, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars street.

* With this week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which appears a very elaborate paper, by Capt. BEDFORD PIM, R.N., on the Chontales Mining District—Nicaragua, illustrated by a map of the country; American Steel; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; Mining in Australasia—Monthly Reports: Yudanamatana Copper, Worthing, Great Northern Copper, English and Australian Copper, Scottish Australian, Cadiangullong Copper, Fortune Copper, and Port Phillip and Colonial Gold; Foreign Mines: West Canada, Pontgibaud, Fortuna, Linares, and Alamillos; Titaniferous Sand; the American Tube Well.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.			
COPPER.		IRON.	
Best selected, p. ton	84 0 0—85 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London	6 10 0—
Tough cake and tile	80 0 0—81 0 0	Ditto, to arrive	6 10 0—
Sheathing & sheets	81 0 0—83 0 0	Nail rods	7 0 0—7 10 0
Bolts	83 0 0—	Staf. in London	7 10 0—8 10 0
Bottoms	85 0 0—	Bars ditto	7 10 0—9 10 0
Old (Exchange)	72 0 0—	Hoops ditto	8 10 0—9 12 6
Burra Burra	85 0 0—86 0 0	Sheets, single	9 5 0—10 0 0
Wire, per lb.	0 10 0—0 10½	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0—4 5 0
Tubes	0 0 11½—1 0	Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0—5 0 0
BRASS.		Bars, common ditto	5 15 0—6 0 0
Sheets, per lb.	9d.—10d.	Do. mch. Tyneor Tees	6 10 0—
Wire	8½d.—9½d.	Do., railway, in Wales	5 10 0—6 0 0
Tubes	10½d.—11d.	Do., Swed. in London	5 0 10—10 0
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	7½d.—	To arrive	10 5 0—
Sheets	7d.—	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	2 15 0—3 2 0
SPELTHER.		Do. f.o.b. Tyneor Tees	2 6 0—
Foreign on the spot	£21 5 0—	Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 0—2 7 0
" to arrive	21 5 0—	Railway chairs	5 10 0—5 15 0
ZINC.		" spikes	11 0 0—12 0 0
In sheets	£27 0 0—	Indian Charcoal Pigs,	
TIN.		in London p. ton	7 0 0—7 10 0
English blocks	93 0 0	STEEL.	
Do., bars (in barrels)	94 0 0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14 5 0—
Do., refined	96 0 0	(hammered)	15 0 0—
Do. Banca	94 0 0	Ditto, in faggots	16 0 0—
Straits	£90 0 0—90 10 0	English, spring	17 0 0—23 0 0
TIN-PLATES.		QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6 17 0—
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 7 6—1 9 6	LEAD.	
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1 13 6—1 15 6	English Pig, com.	15 15 0—
IC Ditto, 2d quality	1 5 6—1 7 6	Ditto, L.B.	20 0 0—
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1 11 6—1 13 6	Ditto, W.B.	21 15 0—
IC Coke	1 3 6—1 4 6	Ditto, ordinary soft	20 0 0—
IX Ditto	1 9 6—1 10 6	Ditto, sheet	20 10 0—20 15 0
Canada plates, p. ton	13 10 0—	Ditto, red lead	20 15 0—21 5 0
Ditto, at works	12 10 0—	Ditto, white	27 0 0—30 0 0
		Ditto, patent shot	23 0 0—
		Spanish	19 5 0—19 10 0

* At the works, 1*s.* 1*s.* 6d. per box less.
† A Derbyshire quotation: not generally known in the London market.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market can hardly be said to have at all altered its position during the past week, and presents generally the same features as it did before. Business still continues anything but lively, and orders are not by any means so numerous as it would be desirable to see. The present aspect of commercial affairs is certainly most extraordinary and unprecedented, and its continuance for so long a period quite unaccountable. The state of Europe being at present quite peaceful, with no anticipation of any war breaking out, ought to cause a much greater activity in business than now appears, and would naturally lead to the expectation of an extension of commercial relations, while the large supply of capital now waiting for investment here, and the low rate of interest, would seem to offer facilities for mercantile operations which are not often to be met with. Still there appears to be a want of confidence, which prevents anything like speculative transactions, and causes hesitation in entering upon anything which shows the least risk. This kind of feeling reacts upon parties abroad, and thus keeps back orders which might otherwise be sent over; so that at present we seem only to have those which are absolutely necessary to be executed. How much longer this state of things is to continue it is difficult to say; but, as now and then there are gleams of something brighter appearing, it is to be hoped that a permanent change for the better will be manifested ere long.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has not shown much activity during the week, nevertheless prices have remained firm at the quotations, and there does not seem any disposition to accept lower rates. Business has been done in Burra at 16*l.* cash.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the advices from the United States are bringing fully as many orders as expected, and the demand from India and the Continent continues tolerably good. The home consumption, however, is very quiet, and the requirements for machine purposes for the Lancashire cotton districts are considerably curtailed by the slackness which prevails in that department of trade. Competition is keen for orders, and for all but best brands prices are very low, and considerable further improvement is required before they will be moderately remunerative. In Welsh the shipment of railway iron for the foreign markets is going on pretty steadily, and business is a little more animated than for several weeks past. The enquiries from abroad fully support expectations already formed; requirements are large in many instances, and sooner or later the orders will have to be given out. Home transactions continue to be confined to actual necessities, buyers, as a rule, avoiding anything like purchases for speculation. Several of the more wealthy ironmasters of the district have not decreased their make to any great extent, and when any improvement takes place in the demand they will have ample stocks to meet all requirements, and will be able to realise a handsome profit on the capital which is now lying idle. The pig market continues to be characterised by steadiness, and prices are fairly maintained. In Swedish iron the demand has slackened. In Scotch pig-iron the market has not been so active during the week, and prices have declined, the last price received from Glasgow being 53*s.* 10½d. cash.

LEAD.—The demand is only moderate, but no change has occurred in prices, which still remain firm at the quotations.

TIN.—The demand for English continues fair at the official quotations. The market for foreign has become again more active, and business of good extent has been done at improved prices. In Straits transactions have taken place at 90*l.* cash, 90*l.* 10*s.* prompt one month, and 91*l.* prompt three months, and the market still bears an upward tendency.

SPELTHER.—Although there has not been any great amount of business done, yet the market remains steady, and the price is tolerably firm at 21*l.* 5*s.* for parcels on the spot.

TIN-PLATES.—A fair trade is still doing, and sales are effected without difficulty.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER remain as formerly.

BIRMINGHAM, SEPT. 13.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says:—The iron trade is more active, and good business. Pigs quiet, but firm; bars brisker; finished iron moving, at slightly improved rates.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 12.—Messrs. Knowles, Gorst, and Riso write:—Copper: We have had another quiet week; the transactions are trifling. Buyers and sellers seem inclined to wait for the Chili mail, now nearly due; meanwhile, 73*l.* is offered for bars, and 75*l.* generally asked. Regulus sold this week at 15*s.*—Tin: A fair amount of business has been done in Straits, at 90*l.* to 90*l.* 10*s.* cash. Market closing strong on advices just received from Singapore of Coolie riots; advanced prices, and no shipments for England.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, SEPT. 12.—The "Iron Trade Review" states:—There is a continued air of improvement about the iron trade of this district, but prices remain stationary. Stocks in makers' hands show scarcely any increase for the past month, and warrant stores do not increase much. The quantity in the Middlesborough yard is now 75,597 tons. Manufactured iron is in pretty fair demand, more especially rails. Founders and engineers moderately well occupied.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (Sept. 13) write:—Since our last business in all kinds has been very limited, both buyers and sellers preferring to wait to see the effect of the mail now due from Chili. In bars the only sale has been 100 tons out of second hands at 73*l.* Liverpool spot, whilst in West Coast ores and regulus no transactions have occurred. The quotation for bars remains at 73*l.*, and for ores and regulus at 16*s.* per unit.

Sales of about 200 tons of English copper have taken place, at 80*l.* to 81*l.* for tough, and the last-named price for best selected for forward delivery. For spot parcels of English there is no enquiry. In fine foreign small parcels of Burra Burra and Wallaroo have changed hands at 85*l.* and 84*l.* respectively.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET took place on Friday, and was particularly heavy in Chontales, Prince of Wales, Great Retallack, Chiverton Moor, North Treskerby, and several other mines, and in some cases the stock was short for delivery. The standard has again risen, and a good demand exists for several mines, both dividend and progressive. Those of the former mostly in favour are Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, Great Laxey, Great Wheal Vor, Wheal Seton, West Seton, South Frances, West Chiverton, Marke Valley, &c.; and among the latter, Chontales, Prince of Wales, Chiverton Moor, Clifford, East Grenville, Great Retallack, North Retallack, and a few others. Chontales shares have advanced to 6½, leaving off 5½ to 6½, and a very large business done. In another column will be found Mr. Truran's report to the directors, together with certificates of the assays of the stuff broken, by his own hands, from the different mines belonging to the company. And before referring to these assays in detail, we may observe that St. John del Rey has paid 70,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* a year, for many years past, upon an average of less than one ounce of gold per ton of stuff, and that Captain Paul, in the original prospectus of Chontales, estimated to make a profit of over 200,000*l.* a year, on an average yield of one ounce of gold per ton. The result of the assays of the stuff brought over by Mr. Truran must, therefore, be eminently satisfactory to the shareholders. It will be seen that all the samples were taken to represent as fairly as possible the average value of the lodes (excepting one, which was taken from the rich "Nail" of Consuelo, and yields 174 ozs. of gold to the ton). No. 5, from this mine, produced 3 ozs. per ton; No. 6, 16 ozs.; No. 7, 4 ozs.; a bag of quartz, 7 ozs.; another sample, 11 ozs. At San Antonio, No. 8, yielded 39 ozs.; another, 3 ozs.; and another, 7 ozs. Other samples yield small quantities of gold (and all more or less of silver), and the general average for gold at Consuelo, with the Nail, is 19 ozs. to the ton, without the rich sample of 3½ ozs. Taking the total of the whole 36 samples (excluding the rich Nail), the average is about 3 ozs. to the ton. The lodes most important to know are described as large, and generally of a soft nature, thus enabling large quantities to be taken away when all the appliances for crushing and dressing are erected. The machinery erected, and in course of erection, will be capable of crushing 200 to 250 tons a day—say 5000 tons a month in the wet season, which even at 2 ozs. per ton would (independent of the silver) yield over 20,000*l.* per month profit. Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 5½; Clifford Amalgamated, 7½ to 8; Devon Great Consols, 4½ to 4½.

Prince of Wales shares have been largely dealt in up to 52*s.* 6d., and leave off 47*s.* 6d. to 50*s.*; there is no change at the mine, but the water is increasing, and drawing has been again commenced. East Basset, 15 to 17; East Caradon, 5½ to 5½; East Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; East Lovell, 8 to 8½; East Russell, 1½ to 1½; East Wheal Grenville, 2 to 2½; Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½; Great North Downs, 4½ to 4½; Great Retallack, 4½ to 4½; Great Wheal Vor, 18 to 19. Wheal Buller, 23 to 25; the points in operation are now worth, in the aggregate, 193*l.* per fathom. Herodsfoot, 35 to 37; Marke Valley, 5½ to 5½; North Crofty, 3½ to 3½; North Retallack, 5½ to 5½; North Treskerby, 1½ to 1½; Prosper United, 2½ to 2½; Providence Mines, 29 to 31; South Caradon, 380 to 400; South Condurrow, 10*s.* to 15*s.*; South Darren, 20*s.* to 25*s.*; South Frances, 35 to 40; Tincroft, 12 to 13; West Chiverton, 63 to 65. Maes-y-Safn, 20 to 25; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 5248*l.*, and a dividend of 1*l.* per share (3000*l.*) was declared. The report congratulates the shareholders on the present position and prospects of the mine. West Seton, 160 to 170; Wheal Basset, 70 to 75; Wheal Chiverton, 6½ to 7; Wheal Crebor, 6*s.* to 8*s.*; Wheal Grenville, 10*s.* to 15*s.*; Wheal Seton, 107½ to 112½. Mining Association, 15*s.* to 17*s.* 6d.; the success of Chontales is attracting attention to these shares, that concern having emanated from a somewhat similar company, on a small scale, at the same office.

The market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been active; a large business has been transacted in Chontales, Don Pedro del Rey, Frontino, and other gold mine shares. The impetus was given to the market by the publication of the report, accompanied with assays of samples of ore brought from the Chontales Mines, by Mr. Truran. Some of the results are of an extraordinary character, and the general average is thought to be good. The result of workings which have long been looked for will, it is hoped, shortly be realized. Chontales rose to 2½ prem., but close 1½ to 2. Don Pedro, after falling to 1½ prem., close 1½ to 2. Pestarena close ½ to ½ prem.; the reports from the mines, accompanied with returns, would appear to be of a satisfactory character. Frontino and Bolivia have commanded attention at ½ to ½ per share; it is said that the mine is paying cost. St. John del Rey firm, at 59 to 61. Anglo-Brazilian, ½ to ½ premium; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1½ per share; United Mexican, 1½ to 2½ per share. In English mines, West Chiverton continue to command the attention of the investing public, and are firm at 64 to 65; the 110 ft. level continues as rich as ever, and the 100, west of Hawkes', in the south part, has greatly improved. South Caradon and Devon Consols are both enquired for, the former at 380 to 400, and the latter at 415 to 428. Prince of Wales have been largely dealt in at 49*s.* to 50*s.* Clifford Amalgamated, 7½ to 7½; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 5½; Chiverton, 6½ to 7; North Chiverton, 4½ to 4½. North Crofty were at one time offered at lower prices, but close in demand at 3½ to 4. Great Wheal Vor, 18 to 19; East Lovell, 8½ to 8½. The report from the Westminster Mine continues to be of a highly favourable character, and the Flintshire mines generally wear an improving aspect.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1284 tons of ore were sold, realising 5034*l.* 9*s.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 116*l.* 19*s.*; average produce, 5½; average price per ton, 37*s.* 18*s.* 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 73 tons 5 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Aug. 8.....	1391	109 12 0	6 6	£23 17 0	12 <i>s.</i> 9d.	£65 15 0
" 22.....	3329	112 3 0	6½	4 9 6	13 0	£9 10 0
" 29.....	1686	105 7 0	8	5 13 6	14 2½	71 2 0
Sept. 5.....	2484	108 9 0	8	6 2 0	14 4	71 15 0
" 12.....	1284	116 19 0	6½	3 18 6	13 9	£8 15 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 12*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 9d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 5*s.* 4*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 6*s.* 4d.

The KIRKHAM and CASTLE HOWARD mining properties are about to be worked by a limited liability company. The properties are situated near Malton, with the York and Scarborough Railway and the River Derwent between and along the boundary of each property for a distance of about two miles. There are 2654 acres in the aggregate, the leases being for 63 years, with 54 years to run, at a royalty of 5*s.* per ton of 22½ cwt., at a minimum yearly rent of 400*l.* on each property. The quantity of ironstone is reported by Messrs. Beckton, Abbott, and others to be practically inexhaustible. A production of 120,000 tons of ironstone, sufficient to supply two large blast-furnaces, producing 35,000 tons of pig-iron annually, can be readily obtained. Average samples have been taken from the full thickness of the seam of ironstone, and submitted to three practical mineralogists, and the result obtained is 31 per cent. of pig-iron. The calcined ironstone has been smelted in the blast-furnace, and yielded 40 per cent. of excellent pig-iron. There is a deposit of oolitic limestone (—91 per cent. carbonate) over a very large area of the estates, and there is a large deposit of excellent clay. Both the ironstone and limestone appear to be of excellent quality. The cost of production will not exceed 17*s.* 4d. per ton of pig-iron, or 3*s.* 2d. per ton below that of Middlesborough, in large modern furnaces; and, as the lowest price touched for mixed numbers, Cleveland iron, is 45*s.*, there would remain at present prices a nett profit of 6*s.* 8d. per ton, or more than 20 per cent. upon the capital of the undertaking. A large quantity of the slag can be disposed of for road making at 1*s.* per ton. Mr. Abbott, the mining engineer who has superintended the trial workings on the property, concludes that from the general character of the seam of ironstone all mining risks are reduced to a minimum, and he considers they have a very valuable property. Mr. J. G. Beckton,

who has constructed several of the largest and most successful works in the district, has agreed to personally superintend the erection and establishment of these works.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of £841. 19s. 8d. The profit for June and July was £611. 16s. 4d., and a dividend of £401. (5d. per share) was declared. (The report is among the Mining Correspondence.)

At the Wheal Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Clymo in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of £2011. 10s. 8d. A dividend of £681. (15s. per share) was declared, leaving £1500. 10s. 8d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The profit on the three months' operations amounted to £541. 8s. 9d. The report of the agents stated that the stopes and pitches were producing much as usual; and from the present prospects they calculated on giving an increased dividend at the next meeting.

At Great Laxey Mining Company meeting, held at Douglas, Isle of Man, on Tuesday, the directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 10s. per share on 15,000 shares, payable in 14 days.

At Cargill Mine meeting, on Sept. 5, the accounts for the quarter ending March 31 showed a credit balance of £721. 7s. 8d. Captains Grose and Tyzzer reported that they have completed Mitchell's engine-shaft to the 140, and are now satisfactorily opening the levels therefrom, the ends of which promise speedy improvement. There is £2501. worth of lead for credit of next account, and they hope to realise about £401. for blende. Captains Fockey and Hancock have specially inspected the mine, and report favourably.

At the Devon Wheal Frances meeting, on Sept. 7, the accounts showed a credit balance of £119s. 3d. A call of 8d. per share was made. The report of the agents was of an encouraging character.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of £1641. 19s. 1d. It was agreed that the meeting should be adjourned, and that the mine be inspected and drilled under the direction of the committee. The directors were re-elected.

At North Roskear Mine meeting, on Sept. 10, the accounts showed a debit balance of £708. 8s. 8d. A call of 11s. per share was made. The report of the agents stated that the arrangements were completed with Wheal Seton for driving a cross-cut in the 140 fathom level from that mine into this, and intend commencing to do so as soon as they can find a suitable party of men for the purpose. The tin stopes and copper tribute pitches were not at present of much importance to the mine, although leaving a little profit.

At the Chollar-Potosi (Nevada) Mining Company meeting, the President (Mr. A. K. P. Harmon) reported that the affairs of the company at the present moment are in a healthier condition than had before fallen to his lot to report, and the prospects of the future are full of promise. During the past year the supplies of ore have, with the exception of 2202½ tons taken from the first station (New shaft) been derived, as during the previous year, from the bodies of low grade ore in the Potosi Mine; and it is very satisfactory to him to be able to state that although these deposits have yielded no less than 55,537 tons in the past twelve months, the quantity of ore remaining in the mine, so far from being at all worked out, presents a larger extent than at any previous period. The average per ton of ore worked amounted to \$25.73. The amount paid to mills for crushing was \$767,893.25, being an average of \$14.97 per ton. The aggregate amount of cost of extracting ore for the year ending May 31 was \$259,489.04. The total number of tons mined and delivered to the mills was 17,799½, showing an average cost of \$14.45 per ton. The analysis is:—Wages, \$3.02; materials, 21.6c.; lumber, 69.2c.; firewood, 10.5c.; assay, 10.2c.; taxes, 14.0c.; surveying, 0.01c.; water, 0.5c.; sundries, 0.72c.—\$4.48c. The amount expended for unproductive work on account new shaft was \$110,557.41, making an aggregate cost of \$6.39 for every ton of ore extracted. During the year 1866-6 the cost of extracting ore was \$5.99 per ton. The past year being only \$4.45, shows, therefore, a reduction of \$1.51 per ton in the cost.

On the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Grenville, 1½; Great Laxey, 18½; Great Wheal Vor, 18½, 18, 18½; East Caradon, 5½; Drake Walls, 3½; South Condurrow, 3½; Wheal Seton, 106. —In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1½, 1.3-1.6ths, 1.5-1.6ths, 1½, 1½; Yudanamatuna, 1, 1.1-1.6th, 1.1-1.6th; Cape, 7.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 5½, 5½, 6.3-1.6ths, 6½, 6.1-1.6th, 6; Don Pedro, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1.15-1.6ths; Frontino, 9-1.6ths, 3½, 1.1-1.6th; Anglo-Brazilian, 1.1-1.6ths; St. John del Rey, 60; United Mexican, 2; Fortuna, 1½; Pestarena, 2.11-1.6ths.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT an increase in the "notes issued" of £27,555½, represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "public deposits" of £271,415½; in the "other deposits" of £28,454½; and in the "rest" £264½; together £562,533½, and a decrease in the "seven day and other bills" of £4923½—£22,320½; and adding to this the £96,574½ decrease in the "other securities" on the other side of the account, there is shown an increase in the total reserve of £18,895½.

COAL PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 1866.

Durham and Northumberland	Tons	25,194,550
Cumberland		1,490,481
Yorkshire		9,714,700
Derbyshire		4,750,529
Nottinghamshire		1,600,560
Leicestershire		866,560
Warwickshire		775,000
Staffordshire and Worcestershire		12,298,580
Lancashire		12,320,500
Cheshire		895,500
Shropshire		1,220,700
Gloucester and Somersetshire		1,870,700
Monmouthshire		4,445,000
South Wales		9,376,443
North Wales		2,082,000
Scotland		12,625,000
Ireland		123,750

Total produce of the United KingdomTons 101,630,544

POWER OF COMPANIES TO ACCEPT BILLS.—Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1862, do not possess, as a necessary incident of their incorporation, the power of accepting bills of exchange or creating other negotiable instruments. Whether such a company has or has not such a power must depend upon the provisions of its Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Lord Justices thus held (affirming a decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins) in the case of the Peruvian Railways Company (Limited) v. The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company (Limited), where it appeared that by the Memorandum of Association of the first-mentioned company, registered under the Act, after a statement of the objects for which the company was formed, it was provided that the company might do whatever they from time to time should think incidental or conducive thereto. The Lord Justices held that these words gave the power of accepting bills of exchange or creating other negotiable instruments. And they also held that the power of accepting bills was delegated to the directors by a provision in the Articles of Association that the directors should have the general conduct of the company's business, and especially the doing of all things, and the making and performing of all contracts, which in their judgement were necessary and proper for carrying into effect the object mentioned in the Memorandum of Association.

CONVERSION OF SHARES.—The Companies Act, 1862, does not permit any reduction to be made in the nominal amount of the shares as fixed by the Memorandum of Association of a company registered under that Act. Such a reduction could not be made even if expressly authorised by the Memorandum or Articles of Association. But where, as in the case of the financial corporation, the company, formed under the Act, affected to convert its shares, which were of the nominal value of 100l. into an equivalent number of 20s. shares, and some persons, after this attempted conversion, became the assignees of 20s. shares, it was held by the Lord Justices that these persons, so far as each lot of five 20s. shares held by them could be identified with an original 100l. share, were liable as contributories in respect of original 100l. shares.

TRANSFER OF SHARES.—It has been held by Lord Justice Rolt, in the case of the Joint-Stock Discount Company (Mann's case), that it is the duty of a transferee of shares in a joint-stock company to see that the transferee is a competent person; and, as in this case, a shareholder transferred his shares to a person under age, both the transferor and the company being ignorant of his infancy, the company being ordered to be wound up five months afterwards, the transferor was held a contributory in the place of the infant.

WHEATLEY KIRK,

8, ESSEX STREET, MANCHESTER.

Twenty-five years' experience as

VALUER, AUCTIONEER, AND AGENT

for the purchase or sale of

MILLS, WORKS, MINES, ESTATES, LAND, BUILDINGS, STEAM ENGINES, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, RAILWAY AND CONTRACTORS' PLANT, MACHINERY, &c.

[See his Monthly Circular.]

THOMAS EDINGTON AND SONS,

PHENIX IRONWORKS, GLASGOW.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF GAS AND WATER PIPES, BRANCHES, BENDS, WATER-TRAPS, TANK-PLATES, VALVES, AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

ALSO,

RAILWAY CHAIRS AND SLEEPERS, AND GRIFFIN'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY.

LONDON OFFICE.—63, OLD BROAD STREET.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

OF EVERY CLASS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, at the

ENGINEERING WORKS,

No. 19, CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.

(Opposite Waterloo Railway Station.)

MINE AGENT WANTED FOR WHEAL FALMOUTH AND SPERRIES MINES. One who has a thorough knowledge of dialling, and acquainted with pit-work. Salary, £25 8s. per month. He will be required to reside on near the mine. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent, on or before Wednesday, the 18th instant, to Mr. JOHN PASCOE, Truro Veantage, Truro.—Dated Sept. 11, 1867.

WANTED, an APPOINTMENT as COLLIERY VIEWER. The Advertiser is 40 years of age, and has had experience at extensive collieries in England and Wales, in the winning and development of coal fields, the laying out and ventilation of coal workings, and other details relative to their economic working. Will furnish testimonials from present employers, and references to other mining engineers on request, as to competency to the general management of collieries, and integrity in keeping accounts. Address, "M. C. E.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as SURVEYOR or ASSISTANT MANAGER at a COLLIERY. Good references.—Apply to "X. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, LARGE DEPOSITS OF WASTE containing LEAD or other ORES or SLAG, to PURCHASE or WORK on ROYALTY. Also SMALL COAL or SLACK fit for COOKING. Address, with full particulars, to "C. E.," Mr. Smith's, No. 11, Duke-street, Adelphi, London.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, a CONDENSING ENGINE. 16 to 20 in. cylinder, 4 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. stroke. Particulars and price, by letter, to Box 12, Post Office, Swansea.

A GENTLEMAN, having a LONG and EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE in the MANAGEMENT of MINES in CORNWALL, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT ABROAD as GENERAL MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT of MINES. Unexceptionable references. Address, "F. G. S.," Post Office, Truro.—August 20, 1867.

A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly conversant with Mining Operations and the general management and development of Mineral Properties, &c., DESIRES an APPOINTMENT as CONFIDENTIAL RESIDENT and MANAGING AGENT. Would collect the rents and keep the general accounts of an extensive estate, and otherwise render his practical experience advantageous to a landed proprietor requiring confidential, trustworthy aid in the management and development of his property. The highest certificates and references of ability and energy, moral integrity, &c., &c. Address, "Fides," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENTS OF SUMS FROM FIFTY POUNDS upwards may be MADE in a PRIVATE UNDERTAKING without FURTHER LIABILITY, which is calculated to YIELD upwards of FIFTY PER CENT. profits. This is an opportunity which, in the present depressed condition of all securities, ought to be taken advantage of, and is peculiarly suited to persons of limited incomes, and having small sums to invest. Early application for particulars to be addressed, "W. K.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE,—"The MINING JOURNAL" VOLUMES, 1865 and 1866, together with all the Numbers issued this year to date. The volumes are complete and in excellent condition. Apply to Mr. W. PAYNTER, Jun., Wadebridge.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 24-inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 feet stroke, equal beam, with ONE BOILER, about 9 tons.—Apply to Capt. WM. TAYLOR, Glasgow Caradon Mine, Liskeard. Dated 28th Aug., 1867.

FOR SALE.—A LIFT of 16-in. PUMPS and BOTTOMS, all in excellent order; a quantity of hammered iron STRAPPING PLATES, all in excellent condition. Also, a 40-in. PUMPING ENGINE, only worked a few months; and a WATER-WHEEL, nearly new.—Application to NICHOLLS, MATTHEWS, and Co., Bedford Ironworks, Tavistock.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, a PORTABLE ENGINE of 14-horse power, double cylinder, of first-class construction, workmanship, &c. material. Winding gear to order. SECOND-HAND PORTABLES FOR SALE.—Apply to Messrs. BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, engineers, Banbury, Oxon.

SOUTH WALES—VALUABLE COLLIERY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a COLLIERY, now in FULL WORK, producing HOUSE, GAS, and COOKING COAL of the BEST DESCRIPTION, the taking exceeds 300 acres, at a moderate royalty, worked by level, and has only been recently opened. Situated near Llanidloes Junction, on Monmouthshire and Great Western Railways. For particulars, apply to "L. T.," Post-office, Newport, Mon.

CEFN MADOG SLATE SLAB QUARRY, CARNARVONSHIRE. TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of the above VALUABLE SLAB QUARRY, about 10 acres in extent, situated three miles from LLANRWST, together with the first-class MACHINERY, consisting of a 10-horse STEAM ENGINE and TUBULAR BOILER, two excellent PLANING and two SAWING MACHINES, SAW SHARPENING MACHINE, CRANE, TRAMWAYS, and all the usual working plant of a quarry. Apply to JOHN WOOD, 26, Corporation-street, Manchester.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of a VERY EXTENSIVE MINERAL PROPERTY, in the NORTH OF ENGLAND, which has still upwards of twenty-two years to run, and is held on very favourable terms. The manor contains lead, barytes, iron, and other valuable minerals, the former of which is now being actively worked. For further particulars, apply to Mr. G. NEWTON, 46, Tacham-street, Sunderland.

SNOWDON SLATE QUARRY (LIMITED). JOHN BOWER, Esq., D.C.L. Oxon, Managing Director.

TO BE SOLD, FIVE SHARES in this company (£87 10s. 6d. share paid), for £42 10s. per share. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

LANFAIR GREEN and BLUE SLATE QUARRY, COMPANY (LIMITED).—Manager, T. HARVEY, Esq.—TO BE SOLD, FORTY SHARES, at £1 per share. No calls.—Address, "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

EUDON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). WANTED, by the above company, a WATER WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, or thereabouts, the wheel not less than 2 ft. 6 in., and not more than 3 ft. 3 in. wide, and one set of PUMPS, 30 fms. in length, from 10 to 14 in. diameter. Applications to be made at the company's office, Consett, via Gateshead.

ANTHONY STETTING, Secretary.
218, Front-street, Consett, August 29, 1867.

THE LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at One o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last.

Also,—That at a MEETING of the directors, HELD THIS DAY, it was resolved,—That a DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS PER SHARE be declared, payable on SATURDAY, the 12th October next, and that the Transfer Books be closed for such Dividend on the 24th instant, and re-opened on the 14th of October.

By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secy.
5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 12th September, 1867.

THE FORTUNA COMPANY (LIMITED). Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at half-past Two o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last.

Also,—That at a MEETING of the directors, HELD THIS DAY, it was resolved,—That a DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS PER SHARE be declared, payable on SATURDAY, the 12th October next, and that the Transfer Books be closed for such Dividend on the 24th instant, and re-opened on the 14th of October.

By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secy.
5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 12th September, 1867.

THE ALAMILLOS COMPANY (LIMITED). Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at a quarter before Two o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last.

Also,—That at a MEETING of the directors, HELD THIS DAY, it was resolved,—That a DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING PER SHARE be declared, payable on SATURDAY, the 12th October next, and that the Transfer Books be closed for such Dividend on the 24th instant, and re-opened on the 14th of October.

By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secy.
5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 12th September, 1867.

IN the MATTER of the DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), being wound-up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.—The Liquidators invite TENDERS for the PURCHASE of all that valuable MINERAL PROPERTY known as the DEVON GREAT MARIA MINE, together with the BUILDINGS and MATERIALS thereon belonging to the company, situated in LAMERHOE, in the parish of LAMERTON, in the county of DEVON, not far from the celebrated Devon Great Consols Mine.

The sett is an extensive one, and is held under a lease for 21 years, from the 1st August, 1861, at £5 per annum, with one-twelfth royalty. The sum of £1500 was paid on the granting of the lease, which is covenanted to be returned out of the royalty, and the purchaser will have the benefit of the same. TENDERS are also required for the PURCHASE of a capital 55 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, fitted complete with THREE 10-ton BOILERS, now lying at the Tamar Mine, Cornwall. The liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders (which may be sent until September 17) to be addressed to SYDNEY G. SMITH, Esq., Accountant, 19, Colman-street, London.

TO PURSERS, SECRETARIES, AND CAPTAINS OF MINING COMPANIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED, in the LONDON and PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS, and the METROPOLITAN MAGAZINES, by JOHN WOLPERT, GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT, 3, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

TO CAPITALISTS.—COAL and IRON ORE PROPERTIES TO BE LET, ON LEASE. Partnerships in mines at home and abroad. Address, E. J. BEOR, M.E., F.G.S., &c., 17, Wind-street, Swansea.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A BONA FIDE INVESTMENT FOR THREE THOUSAND POUNDS is now OFFERED by an OLD-ESTABLISHED ENGINEERING HOUSE, to share in the development of a rich vein of iron upon their estate. Applications can be made at the office of MORELL THROBOLD, Esq., County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, E.C.

ON SALE.—TWO NEW VERTICAL STEAM BOILERS, 12 ft. high and 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, with five 12 in. tubes across the flue. Address, The North Moor Foundry Company, Oldham.

JOHN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH. CALL the ATTENTION of COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and others to the present favourable opportunities for the purchase of secondhand CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES and BOILERS at cheap rates. Plans, valuations, removal, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken. FOR SALE, ONE superior 30 in. DOUBLE ROTATORY ENGINE.

M. R. THOMAS & THOMAS, ASSAYER &c., COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA.

M. R. J. S. M. E. R. R. Y., ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, SWANSEA.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, No. 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CONDUCTED BY W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., &c. (Late MITCHELL and RICKARD).

Assays and analyses of every description of mineral and other substances, manures, &c. Instructions in assaying, and the most improved methods of reducing gold, silver, and other metals. MINING PROPERTIES INSPECTED AND REFORMED ON.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINING AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

STEAM-BOILERS made by WILLIAM WILSON, LILYBANK BOILER WORKS, GLASGOW, on the most improved principles, for home and export. All boilers made of the best material and workmanship, proved and warranted tight under a high pressure, and delivered at any railway station or shipping port in the kingdom at moderate rates. Lithograph of boilers forwarded post-free on application.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sept. 6.	Great Laxey	100	£22 4 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
	Minera	100	12 15 0	Runcorn Company.
	ditto	100	12 7 6	Panther Company.
	ditto	82	12 10 0	Glover and Co.
	ditto	94	12 12 0	Panther Company.
	ditto	70	12 13 0	ditto
	ditto	40	13 0 0	Runcorn Company.
9.	Prince Arthur	34	14 7 6	Trefry's Trustees.
	ditto	11	9 11 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
	Frongoch	130	11 19 6	Runcorn Co.
	East Darren	80	16 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	Goginan	35	17 3 6	ditto
	Cwm Erlin	20	16 3 6	ditto
	ditto	42	16 5 6	Stock & Co.
12.	Talargoch	55	13 11 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	ditto	125	14 1 6	ditto
	Trellogan	35	13 6 6	A. Eytton.
	Holywell Level	35	12 1 6	ditto
	Bryn Gwlog	40	12 18 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	North Henblas	25	11 8 6	A. Eytton.
	Hendre	10	12 5 0	ditto
	Bryngwyn	10	12 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	ditto	3	15 1 0	ditto
	Pantyne	6	12 0 6	A. Eytton.
	South Pantyne	12½	11 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	Pool Park	15	12 16 6	ditto
	Parry's	4	12 2 6	ditto
	Summer Hill	14½	11 15 6	ditto
	ditto	8	15 1 6	ditto
	Eglwysig	10	13 1 6	ditto
	Dyffryn	15	12 5 0	A. Eytton.
	Wagstaff	9½	10 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	North Henblas	1½	14 18 6	ditto
18.	Trelawny	58	25 10 6	Stock & Co.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sept. 6.	Minera	92	£4 7 6	Kenrick and Son.
	ditto	56	3 13 6	ditto
	ditto	60	3 1 0	H. Southern.
	ditto	12	4 5 6	Kenrick and Son.
12.	Trellogan	75	2 15 0	Vivian & Sons.
	ditto	75	3 15 0	Kenrick & Son.

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.
Sept. 7.	Wheal Uny	8 2 2 25	£52 0 0	—

COPPER ORES. Sampled Aug. 28, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Sept. 12.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Prosper United	80	£1 7 0	East Rosewarne	35	£5 11 0
ditto	79	2 5 6	ditto	33	4 7 0
ditto	66	3 11 6	ditto	30	3 9 0
ditto	65	4 14 0	ditto	29	11 11 0
ditto	62	2 17 6	Wheal Margery	63	2 0 6
ditto	48	1 5 6	ditto	40	5 5 6
ditto	23	8 0 6	Copper Hill	43	1 14 6
ditto	13	1 11 0	ditto	43	6 19 6
East Carn Brea	50	5 6 6	New Treleigh	25	2 3 0
ditto	48	4 12 0	ditto	20	6 3 0
ditto	38	5 5 0	Wheal Buller	18	2 2 0
ditto	34	3 12 6	ditto	13	5 11 6
ditto	29	1 14 6	Wheal Curtis	18	2 15 6
ditto	22	5 0 6	ditto	9	1 3 0
West Bassett	58	3 19 6	Cambois Veann	25	3 7 0
ditto	51	3 15 0	Richards's Ore	9	17 6
ditto	43	4 11 0	Trevenen	2	7 7 0
ditto	23	8 13 0			

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS beg to notify to their friends and the public generally that Mr. W. H. CURELL has retired from the firm, in accordance with a clause in the deed of partnership; and having also sold to the remaining partners all his right, property, and interest in the business hitherto carried on by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., NAPOLEON FREDERICK WATSON, and himself, under the name of "WATSON and CURELL," the same will be carried on in future by Mr. J. Y. WATSON and Mr. N. F. WATSON, under the designation of "WATSON BROTHERS," and they take this opportunity to return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in the firm for 24 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in this column. In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY—"Mona."—Depth is all that is required here, according to the general opinion, and we hope, one day, to see it as rich as its neighbour. The engine-shaft is down to the 90, and the lode greatly improved to 3 ft. wide. The large wheel has gone to work, and 40 tons of lead sampled.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—Although severe sufferers by the heavy fall, we have not had for many months anything whatever to do with the management, financially or otherwise. The committee has done away with more than six months ago. The report of Mr. Trueman more than confirms all we have stated as to the enormous profits likely to be realised, and shares may go to 15s. or 20s.

PRINCE OF WALES—"X."—A drawing-engine will be got up as quickly as possible, at a cost of about 500l., for which the halvans will pay. A portable engine was recommended to draw the stuff while the other was in course of erection, but it does not seem to answer. In a few days there may be plenty of water.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, AND ALL OTHER BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

MR. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying regular dividends bi-monthly and quarterly, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

MR. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investments in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property, and, if required, will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

MR. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:—
Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859—2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto 1862, price 5s.
Ditto ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.
Ditto ditto ditto 1865, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.
Geological Maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses traversing the same. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief, Map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), containing the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price 45s.
Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negotiated. Commission 1s. per cent.

MR. SPARGO has 25 years' experience of mining, 10 of which he was engaged in practical mining, and 15 years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
MR. SPARGO'S Statistics for 1866 are now ready.
Bankers: Consolidated Bank, Threadneedle-street.

GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at net prices and FREE OF COMMISSION.

MESSRS. WALTER HARRISON AND CO.,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
are DEALERS for CASH or ACCOUNT in the subjoined SECURITIES, viz.:—
CONSOLS and the ENGLISH FUNDS.

Foreign funds—Brazilian, Chilean, Dutch, Egyptian, Greek, Italian, Mexican, Peruvian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Turkish.
Preference Railway Shares and Stocks, Debentures, Bonds, and ordinary Stocks and Shares in Colonial Government Securities—Canada, Cape, New Brunswick, Australian, and New Zealand. British and Foreign Mines. Docks, Insurance, Canal, Water, and Gas shares.

Mortgages and Loans negotiated in all saleable or unquestionably valuable securities. Miscellaneous.
ON SALE.—Government Securities paying from 6 to 8 per cent., and other properties paying from 10 to 12 and up to 15 per cent.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINE COMPANY.—
2000 shares of £10 each.

Messrs. WALTER HARRISON and Co., of CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., have received instructions to dispose of a limited number of these shares at par, 10s. payable on application, and 10s. on allotment.

The company's grant is situate in the parish of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, and is held under licence from John Francis Basset, Esq., of Teldy Park, to Messrs. Francis William Mitchell, John Grenfell, and Richard Reynolds, on behalf of themselves and co-shareholders.

These mines were some short time ago sold for £10,000, and about £8000 have been expended in practical development, and in the erection of the necessary surface buildings, all of which are assigned to the present company, and payment taken solely in shares.

The mines immediately adjacent and surrounding the company's grant have proved highly productive and profitable, amongst which are the Wheal Mary, £25,000; the Treleigh Consols, £60,000; North Downs, £80,000; Great Brigan, £200,000; Great South Tolgus, £150,000; Tolgus, £240,000; South Tolgus, £120,000; Montague and Harmony, £243,000; North Pool, £150,000; Wheal Seton, £250,000; West Seton above £250,000; and the following highly promising undertakings:—East Seton, West Tolgus, Wheal Rose, North Treskerby, Plenty, Cardrew, and Emily Henrietta.

In case all the shares are not subscribed for, the money to be returned in full; and no allotment will be given for a greater number than 50 shares to one applicant.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
Messrs. Walter Harrison and Co., Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN, I beg to apply for shares in the Great North Tolgus Mine Company, and enclose you herewith cheque or banker's account for £ being a deposit of 10s. per share on the full number applied for; and I agree to accept the said shares or any lesser number allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of 10s. per share on receiving the letter of allotment.

Name in full length.....
Address.....
Date..... 1867. Description.....

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynastig and Cwm Fawr Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT, and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (Established 1764.)
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.

Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

FREE LABOUR REGISTRATION SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE,
9, VICTORIA CHAMBERS, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed to CHECK the acknowledged EVILS of TRADES UNIONS, by affording a rallying point for non-unionist workmen and employers. Thousand of working men have already enrolled.

The objects of the society are—
1.—Obtaining work for the unemployed, and hands for employers.
2.—The free discussion of all questions affecting capital and labour.
3.—Their peaceful settlement by arbitration.
4.—Protection of members by constitutional means.

The public are earnestly entreated to support the cause by their money and names.
One-third of all donations is applied to the benefit fund.
Donations and subscriptions are received by Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVIER, and Co., No. 1, Pall Mall East, or by F. C. MAUDE, Colonel, Hon. Sec.

WEST LISBURN SILVER-LEAD MINE,

SITUATED IN THE PARISH OF YSPYTTY YSTRAEDMAERIG,
IN THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.
In 2000 shares, on the Cost Book System.
MANAGER—MR. THOMAS SPARGO.

OFFICES,—224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
PROSPECTUS.

This mine is situated in the best and most productive lead mining district in Cardiganshire, being a little to the west of the famous Lisburne Mines.

The Lisburne Mines are well known to be the most extensive and profitable lead mines in Cardiganshire, established upwards of 30 years. On an outlay of £18 12s. per share on 400 shares they have paid dividends to the fortunate shareholders to the extent of £489 10s. per share, and are now dividing profits to the extent of £1200 every two months. A great and important fact with reference to these fortunate mines is that, notwithstanding the great yield of the lodes of these mines for so many years, the workings instead of becoming impoverished are now richer than ever, and the stocks more appreciated and held at a higher market value. This fact is dependent upon the well-known geological conditions of the country, where the rocks, the Cambrian slate, is so deep and unchangeable, that the great lodes of Fronogoch, Logllys, Glogfach, and Glogfawr the deeper they are followed the greater is their productiveness, and such a thing as a mine cutting out in depth in the Lisburne district has never been known.

Had it not been the fact that the West Lisburne lodes appear filled with lead ore to the very surface, the map published with this prospectus would sufficiently establish the relationship between the Lisburne and the West Lisburne Mines. It will be seen from this map, which is taken from the Government Ordnance Survey, that the Glogfach and Glogfawr lodes pass through the West Lisburne grant for a mile, and that the ore is found in a direct line with them. It is also evident that the channel of bearing rock is that of the great Grovlinion Mine, from which Sir Thos. Bonsall derived an immense fortune, and the same as that of the great Fronogoch lode, now working at the 100 fm. level for upwards of 5 fm. wide, and returning immense profits to the Lisburne Mines Company.

So little of uncertainty is there connected with the West Lisburne Mines, that tributors who have seen the back of Glogfach lode where it is thrown open by surface trials, have offered to raise the ore appearing in it for £6 per ton, leaving more than half of the gross ore money profit to the proprietary. The shafts for working the mine will have to be sunk in ore from the very surface; this fact is not only vouched by the eminent engineers who have inspected the property, but anybody proposing to become a shareholder can, on going over the set, see the ore on the surface of the lode for themselves, now standing in the rock. As an illustration of the great richness of these lodes, it is a fact well known in Cardiganshire that the ore is found solid in Glogfach Mine, that the miners there frequently raise this ore at 9s. or 10s. per ton, and that the lead is so charged with silver that it is continually quoted in the London sales in the *Mining Journal* at upwards of £16 per ton.

Men of the greatest experience in mining, and of the highest standing with respect to mining enterprise, have recently examined this ground, and express their unqualified approbation of the undertaking: amongst them may be found the names of Mr. J. H. Hitchens, Capt. Kneebone, Wm. Tregoning, Richard Williams, Matthew Francis, and others; the reports of such men as these leave no doubt to the propriety of the property.

From the proximity of West Lisburne to the great Lisburne Mines, in which dividends to the extent of £489 10s. per share have been declared, and where the stock is looked upon so highly as security that it is difficult to obtain a share at almost any price, it is only reasonable to expect that a very short time will suffice to see the West Lisburne stock equally prized. Good discoveries of ore are already open, and they only require development to produce great profits.

With a view of vigorously and economically pressing forward the works, the adventure has been constituted on the Cost Book System, in 2000 shares, upon which a call of £5 per share has been made, which sum, after paying the present proprietors for the property, including all cost and liabilities up to the 1st September, 1867, will leave the sum of £6000 to the credit of the company.

The royalty is very moderate, being only 1-16th, while the very valuable produce of the lode from the quantity of silver in it is most likely the same as Glogfach, and this is worth £16 per ton, placing the enterprise in a position remarkably favourable to the accomplishment of great results for moderate outlay. Recently the Aberystwith and Milford-Haven Railway has been opened to within a mile of the ground, giving great facilities and economy as to carriage of ore and materials.

Investors, brokers, and agents can obtain an order to inspect the property on application to the manager.

THE GROSVENOR LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

A company having been previously registered with a title nearly similar to the above has necessitated an alteration in the name; the company formed to work the eastern part of the Westminister set has, therefore, been called the EBURY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and is registered as such.

THE EBURY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £15,000, divided into 6000 shares at £2 10s. each, of which 25s. is called up.
OFFICE,—12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working the eastern portion of the Westminister mining set, situate in the parish of Halkyn, in the county of Flint.

The present operations are being conducted on the main lode, the same as that on which the Westminister Mine has been so successful, and the agent, in writing of it, says—"We have been drawing stuff to surface to-day; it looks well, several stones of lead ore weighing nearly ½ cwt. each."

A neighbouring mine has unweariedly this property, the outlay on machinery will, therefore, of necessity be small, a drawing-engine being all that will be required.

The majority of the shares (over 5000) are being taken up by the shareholders in the Westminister Mine; the remainder are offered to the public.

Further particulars, and forms of application, can be had on applying to Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

KIRKHAM AND CASTLE HOWARD IRONSTONE, NEAR MALTON,
IN THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

IT IS PROPOSED TO FORM A LIMITED COMPANY for the purpose of WORKING THE VALUABLE MINES of IRONSTONE, situated near the Kirkham and Castle Howard Stations on the York and Scarborough Railway, and at present held by several gentlemen of respectability and standing, under agreements for leases from E. C. Taylor, Esq., and the late Earl of Carlisle. The lessees are desirous of properly working the mines, and constructing blast-furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron.

The company will be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, with a total capital of £60,000, in 6000 shares of £20 each, which will be called up as follows:—One-fourth on the commencement of the works, one-fourth eight months afterwards, one-fourth in sixteen months, and the remainder as may be required. Of this sum £50,000 will be required for carrying out the works and putting them into operation. The remaining £10,000 is a reserve fund for the credit of the company, and to meet any trading contingencies. Other matters necessary to the proper carrying out of the project will be left to the decision of the subscribers at their first meeting.

The estimated value of the lessees' interest, which they merge in the undertaking, is £3000; of this sum £1000 is the value of work done on the property in proving the minerals, and £1000 has been paid for royalty rents, which last-mentioned sum is redeemable by short workings. No promotion-money will be demanded.

The royalty rents are 5d. per ton of 22½ cwt. The seam of ironstone is 12 ft. in thickness, and the calcined ironstone has been found to produce upwards of 40 per cent. in the blast-furnace, and to make a very superior quality of iron. The ironstone can be mined and delivered to the kilns at a cost, including royalty and all charges, not exceeding 2s. 9d. per ton, and the limestone, which is found on the property, at 2s. per ton. There is a favourable site for blast-furnaces. No shafts or machinery will be required for the mining of the ironstone, which will be delivered from the drifts direct into the works, and at a high rate.

The quantity of minerals may be said to be practically inexhaustible. The estimate, which has been carefully made, of the cost of productions shows that iron can be manufactured at these works considerably under £2 per ton, which leaves a large margin of profit, even at the present low price of pig-iron.

From statistics of the Cleveland pig-iron trade for the half-year ending 30th June, 1867, it appears that the make of the district was 83,175 tons in excess of the previous half-year; the demand carried off the whole of this extra production, with the exception of 8000 tons. This is a very satisfactory state of things, and shows the stability of the trade of the district. At the present time the rate of production is above 1,120,000 tons per annum.

The Kirkham and Castle Howard properties possess unusual facilities for the cheap manufacture of pig-iron, and will compare favourably with any other district in the kingdom.

It may also be stated that the slag can be disposed of in any quantity, there being a very large district of country commanded by the Derwent navigation, which adjoins the proposed works, at present almost entirely destitute of road material.

Arrangements have been made by the lessees for the works to be constructed under the personal superintendence of Mr. J. BECKTON, C.E., Whitley; and the mining conducted by Mr. J. ABBOTT, M.E., Whitley; and full information will be given and subscriptions received by Messrs. JACKSON, WILSON, and JACKSON, solicitors, Malton; or to Messrs. EMMETTS, WATSON, and EMMETT, solicitors, 14, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.

METALS AND MINES.—A young ASSAY MASTER, having good credentials from the Royal School of Mines under Dr. PRIGOT, and as a chemist under Dr. HOFFMANN, is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT, at home or abroad. Speaks French.
Address, "C. H. P.," 2, New Bond-street, London.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MINING IN DARTMOOR DISTRICT.—Having recently passed through this locality, where I heard a new adventure, called Belstone Consols, very highly spoken of, I think some local correspondent should send particulars of the workings, as I am sure they would prove of much interest to your readers.—TOWNIST.

NEW QUEBRADA COMPANY.—Some of your subscribers have been disappointed in not seeing a monthly report from this company appear in the Journal. The directors and shareholders must be very blind to their own interests, or they would long ago have had imported to this country and France some of the valuable timber growing on the estate, as I understand there is any quantity on each side of the railway; and if the directors knew anything about the timber trade they would find, with 20 men cutting down and dressing, they would be able to pay a very handsome dividend upon the whole capital of the company from timber alone.—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN THE TIMBER TRADE.

GREAT LAXEY, AND CAPT. KITTO.—As a Great Laxey shareholder, and no partisan, I must say that the statement which Mr. Dumbell published in last week's Journal is no reply whatever to the somewhat grave allegations of "Clericus." Had that complained of by "Clericus" been communicated privately by Mr. Dumbell, then possibly there might be a semblance of justice, and, perhaps, of reason, in that which, I suppose, he deems a reply. But what are the facts? Mr. Dumbell, from his official chair, makes an unqualified statement adversely affecting the status of a professional man. Mr. Job Taylor, from his official chair, makes an equally unqualified statement, diametrically opposite to that made by Mr. Dumbell; and when one of your correspondents, who appears to be a shareholder in each of the companies, asks, naturally enough I think, which of these conflicting statements are true, it being obvious that one must be grossly untrue, Mr. Dumbell says—"If 'Clericus' will favour me with his name and address I will reply to his letter." The only conclusion that a looker-on can come to is that some gentlemen, when presiding over a meeting, have not—or, at least, do not exercise—that "government of tongue" which is pre-eminently essential for such persons to possess.—A GREAT LAXEY SHAREHOLDER.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF WEST VIRGINIA, U.S.—The promised communication from "S. H. D." has not yet been received.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT ACT, 1867.

Excepting the Factories Act and the Workshops Act, there was no parliamentary measure of the last session to which the iron trade devoted so much attention as to the bill introduced by Lord ELCHO, and which ultimately assumed the title of "the Master and Servant Act, 1867." There are certain members of the trade, men of great experience in it, who regarded the measure as of even more importance to that industry, and to the mining industries, than the other two statutes which we have named. We concur in that opinion, and upon the principle that there is an advantage in being able to look an opponent full in the face, regard it as a misfortune that the Act is alike vague, obscure, and confused. Assisted, however, by the efforts of a solicitor of much experience in such cases, we have gone through Lord ELCHO'S Act, and will now attempt to describe it. Afterwards we will cite two instances of proceedings in enforcement of its comparatively harmless provisions. The object of the Act is laid down in the opening clause, which sets forth that—"Whereas it is expedient to alter, in some respects, the existing enactments relative to the determination of questions arising between employers and employed under contracts of service—be it, therefore, enacted," and so forth. The Act does not extend to any other employers and employed (masters, servants, and apprentices) than those included in former Acts. The employed include miners, colliers, handicraftsmen, artificers, labourers, servants in husbandry, and apprentices bound either without premium or with a premium not exceeding 25s. The employers are any firm, corporation, or company who may have entered into a contract of service with any of the above described, with also the steward, agent, bailiff, forman, manager, or factor of such person, firm, corporation, or company. The Act alters materially the mode of proceeding on all complaints, whether by or against such masters, servants, and apprentices; and also the order which justices (meaning two unpaid or one stipendiary magistrate) may make thereon.

When a complaint is lodged, it must not only set out the conduct complained of, but also state what damage, compensation, or other remedy the aggrieved party seeks. Upon this a summons is issued, and never a warrant, unless he refuses to appear within 24 hours before a justice, who believes he is "about to abscond," or, if appearing, does not find security for his presence at the hearing, he may be kept in custody till that time. At the hearing a person summoned may give evidence. The order that the Court can make will be, (1) for abatement of wages "then already due;" (2) for fulfilment of service, and security for fulfilment by recognizance—with or without sureties—to the satisfaction of a justice; (3) for annulling the contract and apportioning wages up to the "completed period;" (4) for compensation or damage—with costs to the complainant—including any wages abated; (5) where no amount of compensation or damage can be assessed, or money will not, in the justice's opinion, meet the case, then a fine not exceeding 20l. may be enforced. Order No. 1 can apply to the employed alone; all the other four, too, are equally applicable to them and to the employer.

Ironmasters and colliery proprietors who have followed us thus far will not fail to have noticed that the most serious questions arising out of breaches of contracts of service have not been touched by any one of the above orders, so far as they can be regarded as punishments. We speak of offences of the "aggravated" class. These it is attempted to meet as follows:—If the hearing justices think that either any injury inflicted on the person or property of the complainant, or the conduct complained of, has been "of an aggravated character," and without reasonable supposition of right, and that money will not meet the case, then they may order imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for, not exceeding, three months. What particular offence may or may not be of an "aggravated character" the magistrates who hear the case are to determine, altogether unassisted by the Act. The alternatives by which the magistrates' orders are enforced are, in respect of Order No. 2, imprisonment up to three months, to cease, however, when the security is found; but if security be given, and yet not performed, then the offender will be summoned, and the security enforced. In any case in which payment of money has been ordered, but the money has not been found, then there will be a distress on the offender's goods, but failing distress imprisonment, not to exceed three months, without hard labour. Inasmuch as it is improbable that any employer will be without the means of satisfying a distress, the party imprisoned can only be one of the employed, and he will care very little for such imprisonment as excludes hard labour. "Our friends in fustian" may well regard themselves as the pets of the aristocracy. The Act, it is true, is to remain in force only two years, but in such a Parliament as may then have assembled it would be vain to look for any alteration, rendering it more deterrent of acts of intentional wastefulness and premeditated injury than is likely to follow from the working of the measure in its present shape.

The only two cases that have come under our observation, in which it has been yet attempted to enforce the Act, relate to apprentices. In one case the master complains of his apprentice, and in the other the apprentice complains of his master. Both have occurred this week. The first came on last Tuesday, at the New Bailey, Manchester, when an apprentice was charged with absconding, and the magistrate (Mr. TRAFFORD) ordered a new summons to be taken out, that the master might state thereon what loss he had sustained by reason of the defendant's absence from work. The other case came, on Wednesday, before Mr. ISAAC SPOONER, the stipendiary for South Staffordshire, in the Wolverhampton Police Court. In that case an apprentice to a galvaniser, of some standing, summoned his master for de-

claiming to find him work, contrary to the terms of his apprenticeship indenture. The youth would seem to have been of irregular habits, and had some time ago been taken before the magistrates for leaving his master and working for another firm. He went one day late to work, and was sent back for the quarter of a day. He stayed away a fortnight, and his master did not care to seek him till, at the expiration of that time, he became busy and wanted him. The boy returned to work, summoned his master for breach of contract, and the magistrate decided the case in his favour, believing that the defendant had not sent him away merely for the day, but because he did not care to be compelled to find him work at that juncture. The magistrate ordered the master to compensate the boy with 12s., but in doing so spoke of the Act in these terms:—

"The new Act, as I understand it, gives powers to the magistrates to direct compensation to be paid by a master to a servant in cases where the master is bound, under his contract, to find employment for that servant, and does not do so, or wrongfully dismisses that servant. Under the old statutes the magistrates had not that power, and the only remedy of the servant was in the civil courts. At the same time, I think there is difficulty in constructing the statute, and I should certainly grant a case if desired. Under section 3 of the Act it would seem that no new power was given to the magistrates; but looking at sections 4 and 9, and the other sections of the Act, I think it will be found that the power to award compensation in the cases mentioned is really given by the Act. At the same time legislation, as is done here, by referring to existing Acts, and substituting new enactments 'for such of the existing enactments as would have applied if the Act had not passed,' seems to me to create, necessarily, very great difficulty in the construction of the new Act, and to tend directly to litigation, as the new Act affords no guide to masters or to workmen, but sends them back to the old statutes, and then compels them to construe the old statutes with the new one."

The new Act lies before us. All its clauses number only 26, yet its schedule of "enactments referred to" (called by the stipendiary for South Staffordshire "old statutes") enumerates *seventeen* such enactments. Although, with the assistance we have mentioned, we have endeavoured to summarise the contents of the Act, it is, nevertheless, one of the most confused and confusing pieces of legislation of which we have any knowledge. In words applied to another statute, recently placed upon the otherwise too lengthy list of British laws, we may say of Lord ELCHO'S Act—"There is no meddling so galling as the needless meddling which, from sheer love of meddling, is sometimes enforced by authority."

THE EXPERIMENTS WITH SAFETY-LAMPS.

A good deal of importance has been given to the experiments which have lately taken place at Barnsley, under the auspices of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the manager of the gasworks in that town, and Mr. WILSON, the steward of Darfield Main Colliery, with the view of showing that nearly every lamp at present in use will explode a mixture of atmospheric air with carburetted hydrogen gas, if allowed to stand, when the current of the mixture is travelling at a certain rate. Although it is by no means certain that the information with regard to safety-lamps has been materially increased by the experiments alluded to, yet enough has been shown to indicate the relative value of the lamps most in use in the various colliery districts in the kingdom. The experiments, it may be stated, were made by means of a box 12 feet long, measuring 11 inches by 4 inches in the inside, and was attached to the flue of the retort-house chimney, the lamps being let down about 5 feet from the end where the gas was forced in. The gas itself was of the ordinary character, not differing much from what is found in collieries. The first experiment at the gasworks resulted in nearly all the lamps, including the Stephenson, exploding; but as it was considered that the gas was not the same in every respect as that found in coal pits, the venue was changed to the Oaks Colliery, where lamps of all sorts and conditions, including several new ones, were put to the test. The gas was taken from the 9-inch pipe, which for some months past has been inserted in the centre of the scaffolding of the No. 2 shaft, and where it comes up at the rate of 1000 feet or more per minute. The current of air was measured in the usual manner, and was found to pass at the rate of 3½ miles per hour. Amongst the novelties introduced was a lamp sent down from London by the inventor, a gentleman named WHITE, to be put through the test, and it certainly rather surprised the gentlemen present. The construction was rather rude, being apparently composed of layers or strips of glass forming the chimney, rather smaller in diameter than the ordinary lamps, with a gauze top. Being known by no distinct appellation, it was christened "the Cockney," and it was by no means a discredit to the metropolis, or to its inventor. When placed within the box, and acted upon by the gas, it immediately went out. It was acted upon several times after, being carefully trimmed, and always with the same result. No doubt with some improvements "the Cockney" will be able to hold its place, but the real test will be putting it into a colliery like the Oaks, where there are large accumulations of gas, not only from the coal seam, but from a natural feeder. Another novelty shared a very different fate. A railway pointsman brought a lamp of his own construction to be operated upon; it was made of tin, with soldered joints, and, as might have been expected, the soldering gave way under the power of the gas, and the lamp collapsed, and fell down like a castle built of cards. The ordinary Davy was then put to the test, the first being one with the sheath outside, which exploded in 31 seconds; and, again, in 7 seconds. The Davy with the sheath inside fired in 63 seconds. The other lamps were then tested, with the following results:—The Clanny exploded in 13 seconds, the Belgian had the glass broken at the end of 55 seconds, and on being again put into the box in its crippled state it was extinguished in 7 seconds; several Stephenson's operated on gave varied results, the first going out in a few seconds, the next in 1½ minutes, and others varying from 7 seconds to 1 minute, one with an extra steel cap being extinguished in 2 or 3 seconds, whilst another with a shield remained in 1 minute 8 seconds and 1 minute 40 seconds; an improved Clanny kept in for 3 minutes 40 seconds, whilst a Mozdard was extinguished in 2 seconds. From the experiments made there could be no doubt but that nearly all lamps, with the exception of the Stephenson, can be exploded, and that in mines of a fiery character it is at present the only one which should be used. It is, however, by no means improbable that even the "Geordie," good as it is, can, and will, be considerably improved. At present there are several patents out for improvements, and as the North of England Institute of Engineers have taken the subject in hand, there can be no doubt that a satisfactory conclusion will be come to.

Amongst the gentlemen who have taken out patents for improvements in safety-lamps is Mr. MORRISON, of Pelton Colliery, Durham. Two of that gentleman's lamps, on the patent principle, were fully tested at the gasworks on the evening of the 4th inst., in the presence of a large number of viewers and others, including Mr. MILLS, of Newcastle, a well-known manufacturer. In MORRISON'S No. 2 lamp there are two glass cylinders, which surround the flame of the lamp, and between which the air descends, after passing through several safeguards of his own invention, the top being entirely original, and different in construction to any at present in use. The lamp stood the test several times, but from some inaccuracy in the box or apparatus it appeared to explode. That this was not the fault of the lamp was apparent, for on being tested several times after, without passing the flame, although exposed in one instance to a current of gas directed merely upon the top, it remained in for upwards of fourteen minutes. The No. 1 lamp of Mr. MORRISON has a wire gauze along the entire length of the chimney, so that, like the Stephenson, it did not appear to give a very brilliant light. With regard to the Clanny, which is admittedly not a real safety-lamp, it was stated that Mr. MORRISON was directing his attention to that lamp, with a view of making it give a good light, at the same time ensuring perfect safety to the miner; should he be able to do so, he will indeed confer a boon on the working colliers of no ordinary value. With regard to the last-named experiments, in which Mr. MORRISON'S lamps were tested, some further evidence was given as to the non-safety of the Davy and Clanny, and still further strengthening the reliance hitherto placed in the Stephenson. Three of the latter were tried in succession, and were extinguished in 7, 5½, and 60 seconds respectively, the current of air passing through the box at the time being, according to Mr. MORRISON'S anemometer, 700 ft. per minute. On a common Davy being

operated on it exploded in 6 seconds, whilst two Clanny's which followed came to grief, one in about 6 seconds, and the other in about 12. Mr. MORRISON'S No. 2 lamp was tested several times, and did not explode, going out in the course of from 7 to 17 seconds. The Mozdard and Belgian lamps were also put through the fiery ordeal, with the same results as on previous occasions. Then came the one known by its new name, "the Cockney," which, again, attracted more than ordinary attention. In two trials it was extinguished, but on the third attack it gave every indication of going off, drawing the flame, so that the wire became red-hot, but it gradually cooled, and went out in about 15 or 16 minutes. There can be little doubt but what the "Londoner" might be made into a very good lamp, and it is rather to be regretted that the maker was not present. The No. 1 lamp of Mr. MORRISON was put into the box, and burnt 2 minutes and 6 seconds before going out. It has a glass cylinder over a gauze, and is evidently a good lamp, if there is any great value to be placed in the tests made.

With regard to the supposed safety of the Stephenson lamp, Mr. MORRISON states that he does not believe that any of the improvements with respect to it, as shown at Barnsley, will render it a lamp fitted to stand the test of a high velocity of explosive mixture; and in that opinion he is strengthened, he says, by "the experiments made upon them four or five months since at Hetton Colliery." How far Mr. MORRISON may be right we are not in a position to state, but so far as the experiments at the gasworks and at the Oaks Colliery are concerned, the Stephenson has stood the test well, and nearly all the mining engineers who have been present on either occasion have agreed that it is the best lamp at present in use, and their faith in it is not at all likely to give way, unless it is clearly proved that there is a better one. With regard to the Davy and similar lamps, they, there is no doubt, can be used in collieries, even where there is a considerable quantity of gas, but are not fit to be taken where there are strong currents of the explosive mixture. The Stephenson, so far, by going out in the presence of large quantities of fire-damp, is a very good indicator indeed. The question, however, is one of the deepest importance, and as it has been taken up so warmly in various parts of the country, its ventilation cannot but terminate to the advantage of those most immediately concerned. The great object to be attained, to give increased light and greater safety to the miner, is one worthy of being sought after, and its discoverer will be well entitled to bear the reputation of a public benefactor. It is, therefore, to be hoped that in the investigation of the matter all jealousies and rivalries will be set aside, and those who have the work in hand will meet with every encouragement from all who are interested in the safe working of mines, so that such terrible catastrophes as have taken place during the last few years will be all but impossible, and that the working collier can be able to go to his work confident that he has no danger to fear but what he can easily avert.

TUNNELLING BY MACHINERY.—During the past week the boring machinery of Mr. Herman Haupt, to which reference has already been made, has been practically tested upon a block of granite at the works of Mr. W. Smith, of Wells-street, Oxford-street, and in next week's Journal an illustrated description of the invention will be given. The chief feature of the invention consists in the use of an improved feed-motion and a hollow piston-rod. The advantage of this arrangement is, that the borers can be changed from behind without shifting the machine. The feed-motion consists simply of a screw operated by a ratchet, which is brought into play at each stroke, and is entirely self-acting. The depth which can be bored without changing the tool is regulated by the length of the screw, and the time occupied in making the change does not amount to two minutes, whilst the force of the blow is readily varied to any extent by simply changing the area of the piston.

UTILISATION OF COAL DUST.—Some experiments have been made at the works of Messrs. Clayton, Harrow-road, for the purpose of testing Mr. W. Bird's process for making ventilated fuel. The coal used was from Austria and Styria; and it is stated that the coal was ground down, then tempered with the binding paste, and compressed. It seems that the bricks, when burned immediately, stood the fire well, and did not break until stoked.

THE LOCH KATRINE WATER.—If we are to believe Drs. Wanklin, Chapman, and M. H. Smith, of the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, a great deal of what has been written about the purity of the Loch Katrine has been pure romance. In a recent letter to the *Lancet* these gentlemen say:—

"We have recently made an examination of the Loch Katrine water as supplied to Glasgow. The water was taken from one of the mains in Glasgow. The result of the examination is calculated to surprise many persons, for the Loch Katrine water has often been cited as a model water. We find that 1,000,000 parts of this water contain putrescible organic matter corresponding to 0·13 parts of ammonia. The numbers for the New River water, which supplies some parts of London, are 0·09; and for the Southwark and Vauxhall Company's water, taken from the Thames high up the river, 0·20. The Caterham water, and also a spring in the Greensand, near Dorking, contain no putrescible organic matter. These facts point to the propriety of seeking for a supply of drinking water from springs, and not from rivers and lakes."

We understand that the works from whence the Spring Water Company supply Caterham, &c., was constructed from plans prepared by Mr. Homersham, C.E., of London, and that under the same eminent engineer the company have extended their mains through the parishes of Godstone, Bletchingly, Nestfield, Redhill, and to Ringley Park, Reigate. This spirited act of the company will, no doubt, bring these healthy and picturesque parishes of the Surrey Downs more prominently into the market for building purposes.

MINING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The value of the Javali Mine, which at present belongs to the Central American Association (Limited), but which we are informed will be soon brought out as a separate company, has lately been very strikingly proved by the purchase for a large sum of the continuation of the lode by a New York company. This portion of the Javali lode was offered to the agent of the Central American Association in April last, but the offer was refused, as that company already possesses 1000 yards of the lode.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the United Kingdom in July were again on a very considerable scale, having footed up to 925,031 tons, as compared with 870,092 tons in July, 1866, and 881,635 tons in July, 1865. In these totals the exports to France figured for 192,012 tons, 155,135 tons, and 142,584 tons respectively. In the seven months ending July 31 this year the aggregate exports of coal from the United Kingdom were 5,689,380 tons, as compared with 5,613,040 tons in the corresponding period of 1866, and 5,177,774 tons in the corresponding period of the year 1865. The exports of coal increased during this year to Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Holland, France, British India, &c. The increase in the shipments to British India has, however, been but slight. The deliveries to France are still making a steady progress, having attained a total to July 31 this year of 1,228,510 tons, as compared with 1,074,124 tons to the corresponding date of 1866, and 928,702 tons to the corresponding date of 1865. The value of the coal exported in July was 478,500£, as compared with 437,236£ in July, 1866, and 414,228£ in July, 1865. In the seven months ending July 31 this year the aggregate value of the coal exported was 2,941,629£, as compared with 2,853,417£ to the corresponding date of 1866, and 2,468,651£ to the corresponding date of 1865. In these latter totals France figured for 574,542£, 502,838£, and 416,207£, respectively.

TWENTY YEARS OF IRON AND STEEL.—The exports of iron and steel of all kinds (but of British manufacture) from the United Kingdom have expanded very greatly of late years. In 1847 these exports footed up to 549,609 tons; in 1848 to 626,141 tons; in 1849 to 709,492 tons; in 1850 to 783,424 tons; in 1851 to 919,479 tons; in 1852 to 1,035,884 tons; in 1853 to 1,261,272 tons; in 1854 to 1,196,663 tons; in 1855 to 1,092,735 tons; in 1856 to 1,438,900 tons; in 1857 to 1,532,386 tons; in 1858 to 1,349,058 tons; in 1859 to 1,465,191 tons; in 1860 to 1,442,045 tons; in 1861 to 1,322,694 tons; in 1862 to 1,501,451 tons; in 1863 to 1,640,949 tons; in 1864 to 1,502,964 tons; in 1865 to 1,617,509 tons; and in 1866 to 1,681,992 tons. Comparing 1866 with 1847, we thus see an increase in the exports of iron and steel of no less than 206·38 per cent. The value of the steel and iron exported from the United Kingdom in 1847 was 5,265,779£; in 1848,

4,777,966£; in 1849, 4,986,508£; in 1850, 5,350,056£; in 1851, 5,830,370£; in 1852, 6,684,276£; in 1853, 10,845,422£; in 1854, 11,674,675£; in 1855, 9,465,642£; in 1856, 12,966,109£; in 1857, 13,603,337£; in 1858, 11,197,072£; in 1859, 12,314,437£; in 1860, 12,154,997£; in 1861, 10,326,646£; in 1862, 11,365,150£; in 1863, 13,150,936£; in 1864, 13,310,484£; in 1865, 13,471,359£; and in 1866, 14,829,369£. Last year would thus appear to have been the best 12 months on record for the export iron and steel trade.

COMMERCIAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES—No. IV.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL.

The present conjuncture in the United States is one of the most remarkable character. The Cabinet has been practically broken up. The arrangements formed for the reconstruction of the South have been disturbed and endangered. The country seems torn with secret confederacies, whilst an open, fierce antagonism rages between the old contending parties. Mr. JOHNSON, the President, after much patience, and long suffering from his unrelenting foes, at length seems resolved to assert the power and dignity of his office, and is evidently preparing to buckle on his armour in the open field of politics, challenging all those who have paralysed his policy, contemned his understanding, sought by impeachment his personal and political destruction. From such violent indications it might be imagined that a great revolution was imminent, that the constitution would be overthrown, and that all progress, either material or social, would receive a severe, if not fatal, check. No opinion could be more erroneous. The Americans revel in the storm; they like their politics, as some people on this side like their religion, "rather strong." During their history for the last century they have never been out of hot water; but, nevertheless, the material, industrial, and intellectual progress of the country never abated for a single moment, but went on with inconceivable rapidity from independence to power, from power to authority, from authority to national influence, which at its pinnacle embraced a distinct view of almost universal dominion in their own hemisphere. At the same time, during all the vicissitudes of their marvellous career, the wonderful recuperative powers of their people, who by their inventive genius, indomitable industry, and irrepressible freedom, found means to bring out the produce of the soil, equip ships for their vast lakes and foreign adventure, so that every comfort of life was brought to every man's door, and the superabundance of the products of the earth, the results of their industry, made them at once a great and thriving country, to such an extent that they actually claimed the foremost rank amongst the trading nations of the world, nor at times was their claim disallowed.

Can it be doubted, then, as population increases over their vast fertile territory that the local traffic of the more thickly populated States will augment in a surprisingly accelerated ratio? It is this cardinal consideration, paramount to all others, which forms one of the most promising features of the American Central Railroad. The local traffic now actually carried by the vast number of feeders which traverse the Central Railway from South to North, form at each successive point of junction a practically new terminus, from which a vast accession of new traffic springing up opportunely yields at once a large ready prepared business to the American Central Railroad, which, in point of fact, will become a main trunk line, vivifying the whole country through which it takes its route, and receiving in return more than reciprocal alimentary sustenance from these thoroughly organised affluent traversing lines.

Upon an inspection of the admirable map of the American Central Railroad it will be seen at once that these transverse feeders, running north and south, recur at numerous intervals, varying from the short distance of 20 miles to 50 miles apart from each other throughout the whole line, east and west, the transverse lines having been since constructed and in full operation, doing a vast business from the South to the lakes, both in passenger traffic and in goods and produce. The local traffic which they, in fact, enjoy is immense. It is evident, therefore, that as the Central American Railroad advances in construction to the several successive junctions an abundant element of success is at once opened to Messrs. BELLOT DES MINIERES' well-conceived undertaking. There cannot be a doubt but that an immense amount of local traffic will come in opportunely *de fur a mesure*, being diverted into that which will be regarded as its natural channel, both east and west, and the Central Railroad will reap all the advantages of its most admirable topographical position. The bondholders of the American Central Railroad will not have to wait an indefinite period until the region through which it passes shall have been filled up by a dense population; but as every cross junction is reached new business will be brought directly to their line, which, in fact, will begin to earn money the moment a junction is effected. It cannot be doubted that this is a very material element affecting the cost of construction throughout the whole length of the line, as funds coming in so early, at the very inception of the undertaking, in the shape of actual earnings, must very much contribute towards the rapid and easier construction of the whole line. Upon this point Messrs. BELLOT DES MINIERES have exercised profound foresight, and their well-founded anticipations, in this respect, must be crowned with success.

Everything on the other side tends to strengthen this opinion. The Americans use railroads much more than we do ourselves. A new opening is seized upon by vigorous minds, and causes a competitive rush to be foremost in the race after profit, and with the quickest perception of any people in the world as regards the general benefit which must accrue to the nation from every fresh triumph over nature, they seem to have an almost superhuman instinct in discovering what is most profitable to themselves. With such insatiable desire after wealth, which generally they so prudently employ—with such resolute intrepidity exhibited in every act of the American people, failure is impossible, and we are not surprised at its having been shown, after all the mistakes made, speculation practised, and drawbacks inherent in similar undertakings on both sides of the water, that there is scarcely a railroad in America which does not pay.

Well, if this be the case, as applicable to the least favoured railroad undertakings, what may we not expect from the American Central Railway, which we conscientiously believe possesses more substantial claims to the preference of the public as a property for investment than any railroad yet projected. Mr. COBDEN, when he traversed the State of Illinois some 20 years ago, was so enchanted with the marvellous fertility and go-ahead principles of the whole region, that it is well known he did not hesitate to invest the whole of his newly-acquired fortune in the undertakings of the State. Perhaps he committed an error in putting all his eggs in one basket, and in not adequately providing against ordinary retarding causes. But that his family will enjoy the full benefit of their father's speculation there can be no doubt whatever; and here we must not omit to mention one especial source of the future wealth of the States of Illinois and Iowa, which will contribute essentially to the easy construction, as well as to the permanent success, of the American Central Railway. We allude to the supply of coal, a point we cannot too much dilate upon. When coal is found in inexhaustible quantities along the very track of the railway, it is obvious that the difference between \$2 per ton, at which it can be procured at a small royalty, and \$10 or \$18, or even more per ton, which some railroads have had to pay for their coal, must form a reduced item in the accounts of the American Central which cannot but have a sensible effect in diminishing the current expenditure, besides furnishing an immense traffic to the road in that article. Thus a combination of local advantages, almost unprecedented in any other line, seems to offer unusual facilities for the successful carrying out of this splendid undertaking. As far as our simple judgment can take in all the vast bearings of the whole undertaking, we really cannot see why active steps should not be taken as early as possible to complete an enterprise which must result in great national benefit and individual profit.

The week has passed, and fresh vast accretions of bullion have flowed into the coffers of the Bank of France and the Bank of England. As the fund increases anxiety as to its future employment fills the minds of monied men. The joint-stock banks must find themselves much embarrassed how to employ their balances in such a manner as to meet their great expenditure, and provide the means, without cooking their accounts, to pay a reasonable dividend to their shareholders. The stagnation which still continues to prevail throughout all London and the provinces—indeed, throughout the whole monetary and commercial world—must briefly come to an end. The un-

precedented amount of capital now lying idle throughout England must find some vent for its reproductive employment, and when the time arrives (as soon come it must) for the happy dispersion of this extraordinary amount of capital amongst the breadwinners and employers of labour, spreading as it always has done amongst all the civilised industrial nations of the earth, we cannot doubt but that the best conceived projects, the most responsible parties, and the best bidders for the precious commodity destined to revivify industry, will secure, by the judgment of the public, their full share of the golden shower prepared and ready in the receptacles of the great banks.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

SEPT. 11.—The sittings of the British Association at Dundee has not only congregated our local savans there, but it has also abstracted a number of our business men devoted to scientific pursuits, and there is a temporary lull in business for the nonce. Mixed numbers of pig-iron has only slightly varied in price since my last, the weakness of the close of the week giving place to a nominal advance of 1½d. per ton yesterday, when fully 1000 tons changed hands. The shipments for the week just ended are, if anything, under those of the corresponding week of last year, being 15,030 tons, against 13,325 tons. Something is still expected to be done before the shipping season closes. At to-day's market a large business was done at a considerable decline, several needy holders realising. At the close prices were 53s. 10½d. cash, 54s. a month, sellers; buyers 1½d. per ton less; good mixed brands, No. 1, 54s. 6d.; No. 3, 53s. 6d.; Gartsherrie, 62s.; Coltness, 61s.; Langloan, 56s. 6d. The Finished Iron Trade is so desperately "dreigh o' drawing," that ship-plates and angle-iron are being offered by a Greenock firm at 10s. per ton under what they can be purchased for in the open market, so that they must know where to get their descriptions of iron much under what has ever been taken for the same class in this market. Whether the iron is Scotch or English has not yet been discovered. In Bar-Iron there is a fair business doing for shipment, but without improvement in prices. Quotations are:—Bars, 62. 17s. 6d. to 71. 5s.; angle iron, 71. to 91.; plates, 81. to 101., all less usual discount.

For Coals there is a good shipping demand, the Quebec fleet taking in cargoes for their last trips this season; but, owing to the restrictions on trade, the home consumption is limited, and for both the prices are barely maintained. The shipments of the week show a small increase over the corresponding week of last year, according to the returns, being 40,620 tons, as contrasted with 38,275 tons in the same week of 1866. We understand that Mr. John Watson, jun., has purchased the Binniehil Colliery from Mr. Brown, at a price which has not transpired. Mr. Watson has been a most successful man, and is now in the possession of pits at Parkhead, Motherwell, Wishaw, Balgahatston, Binniehil, and Overton. The pits are getting crowded in the districts where the advance has been given, and those who have not received it are moving for an advance, which cannot be long delayed.

The miners in Ayrshire, especially those employed in Kilmarnock, Hurlford, and Galston districts, have entered upon an agitation which is about to result in a strike, for the purpose of enforcing an advance of wages from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per day, according to the new "darg." Monday was observed as an idle day generally, and a great meeting, attended by upwards of 300, took place in the neighbourhood of Hurlford. No definite resolution was then arrived at, and the meeting adjourned till next day, when another gathering took place, attended by nearly 1000 men—work being entirely suspended in the three districts. It being found that the employers would not yield to the demands made upon them, it was resolved that one of the works should at once be put on strike. This was done by ballot—the men fixed to come out on strike being those employed by Messrs. John Gilmour and Company, at Gauchalland (Galston), and Hillhead (Kilmarnock), numbering 300 in all. It was agreed that the strike should come into operation on Wednesday, the idle men to be supported by the Miners' Union.

The colliers employed at Brand and Hyslop's pits, Wishaw district, have returned to their work, after a week's idleness, on the employers' terms—the hands averaging from 4s. 7d. to 4s. 9d. a-day, while their nominal pay was 4s. a-day. On Monday morning 80 men withdrew their "graith," intending to leave, but when the real state of the case was explained to them they cheerfully resumed work on the old terms.

Mr. Johnstone is about to retire from the management of the Caledonian Railway, on an allowance, reported, of 5000. a-year, with a seat at the board of management.

A colliers' demonstration has been held in the City Hall here, to take a farewell of Mr. McDonald, the miners' secretary, as he is on the eve of taking a trip to America. The brotherhood having put into his hand a purse with money which had been collected for presentation to him, Mr. McDonald very feelingly replied, and passed on to speak of reports which he said had been circulated, to the effect that he did not mean to return from America. Such an accusation he repelled with scorn. He had been induced to visit America for three or four months; first, because he had a longing to see that country, and study its great and free institutions; and, second, that he might see and judge for himself the condition, physically and socially, of the working miners of the United States, with the view of suggesting improvements where improvements were needed, and of taking example where that could be done with profit. Referring to a statement that he was likely to be brought forward in the event of a general election as a candidate for Parliament, the speaker confessed that he had an ambition in that direction, and said he would do his best to obtain a place in the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) He was going to America with the view of fitting himself for such an important position, by witnessing the institutions of a land where education was the birthright of every man, where religious disputes never interfered with the progress or contentment of the people, and where such a crying evil as the Irish Established Church could not exist.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 12.—The Coal and Iron Trades here continue to improve steadily, and trade generally is assuming a more healthy appearance. On the Wear lately considerable stocks of coal have been accumulated, but these are now getting reduced, and are likely to disappear altogether during the next few months. It is impossible to walk through the villages connected with the Lambton Collieries without noticing the improvements that are being made in the dwellings of the working men, and in everything connected with them. In the worst class of these dwellings—that is, the old buildings, rather difficult to improve—a great change has taken place, the unsightly erections in the front of the rows having been removed, and convenient buildings erected behind the dwellings instead; and there are no accumulations of ashes or dirt of any kind to be found; indeed, the main drainage of these villages and dwellings has been carried out to a great extent, and also a plentiful supply of good water provided, so that the sanitary state of those pitmen's villages and dwellings has been vastly improved. Schools and churches are also at present being erected, at the sole charge of the Earl of Durham. This nobleman is a good deal at his seat at Lambton Castle, in the centre of his vast estate and extensive collieries, and he appears to pay great attention to the comfort and well-being of his tenants and workmen. There are at present 18 pits at work in connection with the Lambton Collieries, and a large quantity of excellent coal, of various qualities, is produced, including the well-known and valuable house coal from the Hutton seam.

Mr. Lothian Bell, of Newcastle, read a paper at the British Association on "The Present State of the Manufacture of Iron," in which it was denied that continental nations were outstripping us. All the great steps that had been taken in the manufacture of iron had been initiated in this country. The skill of the English workman, and the energy of the English master, had never been surpassed. The only danger to be dreaded was from collisions between the two. Prof. Williamson, who concurred in the views expressed, appeared to think there was a tendency to overrate mere technical education. Reasoning by practical results rather than by projective schemes, the progress made in this country had been nowhere equalled.

The Consett Iron Company (Limited), who have extensive ironworks, blast-furnaces, and collieries, about 14 miles from Newcastle, have just issued their annual report, in which it is stated that whilst the operations show a smaller aggregate profit than previous years, the commercial character of the past 12 months has been such as to render the result exhibited an additional evidence of the soundness of the undertaking, especially when it is considered that the ironwork ers' strike laid the mills idle for a quarter of a year. After providing for interest and all other outgoings, and meeting a special expenditure on improvements, and additions of 87600. 18s. 8d., the profit for the year is 28,401. 7s. 10d. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend, making, with the interim dividend, of 5 per cent. in Feb. last, 7½ per cent. for the year. The above results are doubtless due mainly to the collieries, which are now paying remarkably well. The ironworks are not in full operation, as out of about 12 blast-furnaces (the company have 17 in all) only 5 are in blast, and of the 150 puddling-furnaces about 40 (which until recently belonged to the Shotley Bridge Iron Company) are laid off.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Saturday there was a good attendance of members, the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. T. E. Forster. After the routine business was disposed of a short paper was read by Mr. Morrison, of Pelton Colliery, descriptive of some experiments lately made by himself and

others, at Barnsley. A very high velocity was used in some of these experiments, which were most carefully conducted. The ordinary Clanny and Davy lamps, of course, passed the flame readily, while the ordinary Stephenson lamp was shown to be much superior to those. But the most interesting feature of these experiments was the trial of some improved lamps by Mr. Morrison. These lamps are constructed on a new principle, or, perhaps, it ought to be said the principles already recognised are extended; and it appears to be extremely probable that if complete safety has not been already attained it will be shortly, so that these experiments and discussions thereon are likely to be productive of great good. Some of the lamps described by Mr. Morrison are constructed with double glasses, but full particulars concerning them can only be obtained from the "Transactions." The Safety-Lamp Committee in connection with the Institute has been again appointed, and these lamps will, no doubt, be tested by them.—The report of the Tail-Rope Committee was read, but we can give little notion here of its contents, as, of course, figures enter largely into it, but it must prove of great use, as it gives some idea of the comparative value of the various methods of hauling coal underground.—The discussion on the important paper by Mr. Waller was postponed until a future meeting.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MINES.—The Committee recommend that a general rule be added, prohibiting, under severe penalties, all smoking underground. There is most certainly great necessity for a rule of this kind, if the same is likely to aid in putting down this very reprehensible practice. It is a fact, strange as it may appear, that great difficulty is experienced in preventing such a dangerous and improper practice as smoking underground. It might naturally be imagined that self-preservation alone would be quite sufficient to prevent the most thoughtless from indulging in a practice likely to lead to the loss of many lives, but painful experience proves the contrary. An additional rule of this kind would, at any rate, be the means of bringing the subject prominently forward, and enforcing it upon the attention of the men, and it might, perhaps, eventually put an end to the practice altogether.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

SEPT. 12.—The hopeful feeling in the Iron Trade of this district previously alluded to is maintained, and it is now generally believed that an improvement will shortly be established upon a firm basis, and no signs of fear are manifested of relapsing into the previous unsatisfactory state of things, but, on the contrary, there is every prospect of increased activity in all branches of the trade. It is a circumstance worthy of record, that during the long depression in the trade several of the wealthy ironmasters have not decreased their makes to any great extent, and the result is that they have rather heavy stocks on hand. When any improvement takes place in the trade they will have adequate supplies to meet all demands, and there is no doubt they will then be able to realise a handsome return on the capital now lying idle. Ironmasters are looking forward to the next quarter with a great deal of interest, for the turn that the trade will then take will, no doubt, have an important influence on its future prospects. During the past month the exports to foreign markets have been considerably above the average, Russia and the United States being the largest customers, and there is still large quantities to be shipped to these countries before the present orders are completed. The advices from foreign markets are favourable enough as to future requirements, and it is expected that considerable demands will shortly be made. Although no orders to any extent have, as yet, been given out on account of the home railways, yet as greater confidence has been placed in railway securities during the past few weeks than for some length of time, there is every probability of a good autumn trade being done. For pig-iron there is a steady demand, and the prices are such as warrant the abandonment of the idea of any reduction taking place.

With respect to the Blaena and Cwm Celyn Works, nothing definite has yet been arrived at, but it is quite evident that if the works were at once disposed of operations would not be resumed until the ensuing spring. In consequence of the stoppage some thousands have already left the place, and the once flourishing village of Blaena is fast falling into decay. This will be attended with serious loss to a number, and irrefragable ruin to a great many industrious men, who have invested their hard-earned savings in house property, for which there will be no requirements, at least for some time to come.

Mr. W. Moyle, the chief engineer of the Rhymney Ironworks, has, in consequence of ill health, been compelled to retire, and proceed to a distant clime. All the men engaged under him speak in unqualified terms of his ability as a director, and of his unvarying uprightness, kindness, and courteousness of manner manifested towards them in all transactions they had with him.

The Tin-Plate Trade is remarkably good, and prices remain firm. The Ebbw Vale Company (Limited) some months since intended letting the Pontymoile Tinworks, and at the time some very favourable offers were made, but owing to some cause or other the works still remained in the hands of the company, who, it is now rumoured, intend stopping the works altogether; but as there are parties at present prepared to pay a fair rental for them, the stoppage will not, in all probability, take place.

The improvement which lately took place in the steam coal trade still continues, and large quantities are being shipped to Bombay and the Mail Company's stations. The telegram announcing the release of the Abyssinian prisoners having been contradicted, preparations for the expedition are being actively carried out. For house qualities there is a large quantity being shipped coastwise, and buyers have already commenced preparations for the winter trade.

At the Rhonda Merthyr Colliery (better known as the Ty-newydd Colliery) a strike has taken place, in consequence of the introduction of a machine called "Billy Fair Play." This machine weighs all the small coal in the tram, which is afterwards deducted. To this the colliers object, unless they get a rise of a trifle per ton to meet the deduction, as is done in similar cases in other collieries. The matter is still unsettled, and operations at the colliery have ceased.

At the Bedwellty Pits an explosion of gas took place on Wednesday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a young man, and two others being rather badly burnt, but not seriously. A serious explosion took place in the same pits about two years ago, but happily this time, through the very efficient ventilation of the pits in question, the fire, which was caused by a sudden accumulation of gas, was confined to one stall.

At the Aberdare Railway Company half-yearly meeting a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared.

At the South Wales Mineral and Railway Company meeting (Mr. R. D. Baxter in the chair) a dividend of 5½ per cent. was declared on the ordinary stock, and 6 per cent. on the preferential. It was stated that contracts had been entered into, which might be expected to increase the traffic 50 per cent. during the next six months.

The Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company directors will, at their next half-yearly meeting, recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, as compared with a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the corresponding period of 1866. The decrease in the dividend is owing to the falling off in the goods and passenger traffic.

The arrivals at Swansea include—The Morgan, from Bilbao, with 157 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker; the James Cuckoo, from Bilbao, with 233 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker; the Atalanta, from Bordeaux, with 200 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; the Glamorgan, from Carlsfort, with 213 tons of zinc ore, also for H. Bath and Son; the Vinalore Soriano, from Carlsfort, with 210 tons of lead ore, for H. Bath and Son.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS.—During August the exports of coal from Newport reached 28,585 tons, as compared with 34,027 tons in the previous month, and 32,671 tons in Aug., 1866. The shipments coastwise were 80,084 tons, against 81,010 tons in July, and 60,181 tons in the corresponding month of last year. Swansea exported 45,681 tons, as compared with 44,411 tons in July, and 51,065 tons in the corresponding period of last year; and the shipments coastwise were 32,630 tons, against 32,320 tons in the previous month, and 26,100 tons in Aug., 1866. The exports from Llanelly were 15,462 tons, as compared with 17,274 tons in July, and 10,880 tons in the corresponding month of last year; and the coasting shipments reached 23,884 tons, against 24,146 tons in July, and 23,242 tons in Aug., 1866. Newport also exported 18,892 tons of iron, and Swansea 1228 tons in Aug. and 10,114 tons patent fuel. Of the iron exported from Newport, there were cleared for Cronstadt 2295 tons, New York 4608 tons, and Riga 6780 tons. The falling off in the coal exports was mainly attributable to the slow demand at the commencement of the month; since there has been a considerable increase in the enquiry.

FOREST OF DEAN.—The holding out against the reduction proposed by Messrs. Russell, of Lydbrook, to the men who were employed at their works still continues, much to the surprise of many, more especially as there appears to have been no organisation or preparation for such a course. Beyond a little credit they may obtain at local provision stores, it is highly probable they will have sufficient to do to keep the wolf from the door. A satisfactory settlement is certainly desirable, and it is to be deplored that any cause has occurred for this estrangement between master and men, inasmuch as it introduces into the district—hitherto characterised by harmony and perfect good feeling—between these two classes disorder and disunion, which elements when introduced lead to extended hostilities and fruitful adversity, and meanwhile all that conduces to the strength and healthiness of trade and the happiness of home be curtailed and enshrouded by a gourd that may not "consume in a night."

The Household Coal meets a ready sale at former rates, and should the demand—which at the fall of the year generally increases—prove no exception to the rule, the elasticity of the Forest of Dean coal supplies will be tested, and if good prices are not obtained fault will rest somewhere.

The Iron Trade manifests itself much in the same manner as heretofore, or at least for some months past. The pig-iron branch certainly fully keeps up its healthy tone; and at the same time there is no reason to speak disparag-

ingly of the manufactured department, which, though small, is none the less favourable. An advancement of price seems almost out of the question, and this must continue so until a general impetus is given to the trade. With regard to Tin-Plates, this branch, as reported last week, is very encouraging, and the price has gone up 6d. per box.

One of the greatest railway accidents, excepting loss of life, occurred on Saturday last on the Bullo Pill branch of the Great Western Railway, and remembering that there are on this line short curves, heavy gradients, and gigantic freight trains, it is a matter of marvel that more accidents have not occurred. The "victorious steam-horse" has certainly not only for some years past easily and swiftly glided down the Cinderford and Sedley valleys with nearly 2000 tons of traffic per day, but, with few exceptions, no accident has occurred. Soon after eight o'clock on the morning of this day a coal train, consisting of 45 trucks, left Bilson Yard for Bullo Pill. There were the driver, H. Kembling, a stoker, and three guards in charge of the brakes. It went, through somewhat fast, in safety to Shakenant Mine Pit, and on approaching the tunnel, some 150 yards below, the engine, which was built on the same principle as those employed on the Metropolitan line, and quite new, ran off the rails, and dashed against a high rock, being instantly repulsed, and tipped over on its side. The driver and stoker had a very quick passage to terra firma, and, alighting on their feet, as quickly as possible made their exit, and well they did, for almost in the twinkling of an eye several trucks came rolling on, pouring their contents, a sacrifice to the god who had just left a victim, as though in some unequal conflict, and still puffing and panting as if in the very throes of death. The driver in making his escape received rather severe bodily injuries, some large lumps of coal striking him as he made his escape. The three guards narrowly got clear. Had one of them not leaped from his truck at the moment he noticed that an accident had occurred, he must have been in almost another moment buried beneath the pile of coal and broken trucks. The greatest confusion followed; the poor men could hardly believe themselves when they saw that neither of them were killed. As soon as possible the authorities at Gloucester and Newport were apprised of the catastrophe, and before many hours 100 workmen arrived to clear away the monster pile of broken trucks and coal. It was soon discovered that 23 trucks had been smashed, 16 of which were in atoms. It will thus be gathered what a scene presented itself. Had the train fell on the other side the whole 20 ft. there is a large stream of water. As it was, this embankment was covered with coal which had rolled over. Saturday night and up to Monday the workmen alluded to were very busy in clearing the line, and on Monday it was again made passable, though hundreds of tons of debris lay in all directions. The damage is thought to be about 30000. On whose shoulders this fall will be required into. Some of the trucks were quite new, and belonged to the coalowners and merchants connected with the district.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

SEPT. 12.—The Iron Trade continues quiet in nearly all branches, whilst a good many of the furnaces in blast are making for stock. Bars, rails, and sheets are in moderate request, whilst there is but little alteration in castings; gas and water pipes, however, are rather better, and at the extensive works at Staveley the men continue to be fully employed, which is saying a good deal, considering the general depression existing in the district. There is more doing in coal, and an increased tonnage is being forwarded to London, Clay Cross in particular sending a very large quantity, the returns for August crediting that locality with upwards of 25,000 tons. At Shirland and other parts of the district business is increasing, and there is now every prospect of the trade resuming its wonted proportions, and all hands kept fully going. Building operations, owing to the many new collieries being opened out, are being extensively carried on, and villages of very considerable extent are fast springing into existence. The trade of Sheffield continues quiet, and although there is at the present time an average business being done in tyres and axles, and some other branches of the heavy steel trade departments, but tool-makers and cutters are only moderately employed. It is not unlikely, however, that the conclusion of harvest operations will tend to an increase of orders for the home account. Matters are rather better in the South Staffordshire district, and most of the works are favourably off. Sheets, bars, and hoops are in moderate request, and at one or two establishments there is a fair business being done in rails, although Welsh makers are sending into the neighbourhood at less prices than our local manufacturers can sell at. There is not so much doing at the steelworks, the principal business being in rails.

The collieries are now more actively employed than they have been for some time, and there is an increased demand for Silkestones and the Barnsley seam for London and the South, the Great Northern Railway taking a very heavy tonnage indeed. To Lancashire, also, a fair amount of business is being done in gas nuts, engine fuel, and other qualities, whilst there is a better demand for steam coal for shipping purposes. A very large trade is being done at Hartlepool with the Baltic, and a good many vessels have arrived with timber, and are taking in cargoes of coal. There is also rather more doing with Hull and Goole, and a still better demand for exportation may be anticipated before the Baltic ports are closed. In the neighbourhood of Barnsley several new collieries are being opened out. The extensive one started a month or two since at Monk Bretton has received a considerable influx of water, and an engine and pumping machinery will be put up on Friday or Saturday. At Messrs. Sutcliffe and Co.'s Kingstone Main Colliery, which caught fire so far back as Dec. 12, and was closed up to the last few days, an opening has been made, and with a plentiful supply of water the fire has been extinguished and working resumed.

The new shaft at Ardsley, in connection with the Oaks Colliery, is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, and the work is being pushed forward with energy. At the unfortunate Oaks Colliery itself the work of opening out the workings, with a view to recovering the bodies, is proceeding with more activity, every precaution being taken to prevent accident. On Thursday, bratticing having been put to convey the air along, the men in their diving-bell suits were engaged in building a stopping; but, as they are able to work little more than an hour at a time, the progress made is only slow, and the work, it is expected, will not be finished before Friday evening. Appearances, so far, favour the idea that there is no fire in the workings, although it is difficult to conclude how matters will be found on their going further in. Everything is now ready for whatever may occur, and a building has been put up for the reception of the bodies close to the shaft. Dr. W. Smith, the medical attendant of the colliery, was on the ground for several hours on Tuesday and Wednesday, and it is not unlikely but that a short time only will elapse before a few bodies will be recovered, but no great number will, it is expected, be brought out for a considerable time.

The report of Henry Briggs, Son, and Co. (Limited), for the year ending June 30, has just been issued, and is highly favourable. The available balance, after deducting 45000. the amount paid as interim dividend in February, is 20,417. 4s., which the directors recommend shall be thus appropriated:—To payment of dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital for the half-year (at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), absorbing 45000. To the payment of a bonus at the rate of 3 per cent. on the paid-up capital, making a total distribution of 13 per cent., free of income tax for the year, 27000. To carrying to the fund for payment of bonus to employees of the company a similar sum of 27000. To the establishment of a fund for the gradual liquidation of the amount borrowed on debenture bonds a sum of 24000.; and to the increase of the general reserve fund 80000.—29,3000., leaving a balance to carry forward to next account of 117. 4s. A very large increase has taken place in the number of workmen who have qualified themselves during the past year as participants in the bonus to labourers, no less than 975 having become entitled to a bonus at varying rates from 4½ to 12 per cent., according to their qualifications, on the gross earnings of 44,867. A large amount has been paid during the year for coal as yet unworried, that item in the accounts now reaching a total of 56600. 18s. 9d. Should the demand for coal be maintained, it is probable that a considerable proportion of that amount will be redeemed during the current year.

The only valid objection ever brought against rolled as opposed to hammered armour plates—that they could not be made of sufficient thickness—must now entirely disappear. A slab of iron, which when in the furnace was 20 ft. long by 4 ft. broad, 21 in. thick, and weighed 21 tons, has been rolled into an armour plate of a uniform thickness of 1½ in., in the course of a quarter of an hour, by the process introduced by Sir John Brown, of the Atlas Works, Sheffield. The feat was accomplished thus:—The huge mass of iron being withdrawn from the furnace by means of an immense pair of forceps attached to a crane, was consigned to the jaws of the rolling-mill. The turning of the rollers crushed the plate through to the other side, where it rested for a moment on a wrought-iron truck, when, the rollers being reversed, after they had been by the action of screw levers brought closer together by about an inch, it was passed back again. This operation was continued until the plate had attained the required dimensions. When this had been effected two large rollers of iron, each weighing 15 tons, were placed upon it by the cranes, and moved slowly backwards and forwards, and eventually, as it cooled, were left upon its ends to keep the whole perfectly level. In the manufacture of this, the finest specimen of armour-plate ever attempted, 200 men were employed, and 250 tons of coal were consumed.

A GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTOR ON GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.—The Coroner's enquiry into the death of the 14 colliers killed on Aug. 29 at Messrs. Brimelow and Co.'s, Garwood Park Colliery, was resumed on Thursday, at Haydock, near St. Helens. Mr. C. F. Clarke, agent to Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, the lessor of the colliery, described the state in which he found the working inmediately after the accident, and expressed on opinion coinciding with one of previous witnesses, that the gas had been fired in the place occupied by the deceased (Winstanley), and that the accident was caused by the blowing out of a shot which had been rammed in. He spoke in decisive terms of the general state of the ventilation and the mode of working, and attributed the accident to a temporary derangement of the ventilation. In reply to Mr. Higson, he said that he should be perfectly satisfied to continue working under the present system, although there had been two explosions at the pit, for he considered the most

UPSET PRICE REDUCED TO £600.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Faculty Hall, St. George's-place, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September current, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, THE LEASE of the MINES and others therein specified in, under, and upon a certain part of the TOWN and LANDS of CARRICKAGARVY and CARRICKALOUGH, situated in the barony of CREMORE and county of MONAGHAN, so far as assigned, and belonging to the—

HOPE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), together with the MACHINERY, PITWORK, and other MATERIALS at the MINE, belonging to the said company.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN E. WATSON, accountant, Renfield-street; or to Mr. CLURIE, NAISMITH, and BRODIE, writers, 87, St. Vincent-street, the latter of whom will exhibit the titles, inventory of machinery, and articles of roup.—Glasgow, Sept. 11, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF MINES AND IRONWORKS.

THE following Objects, belonging to the late estate of LUDWIG HAAS, Esq., will be EXPOSED TO AUCTION SALE, at the City Hall of DILLBURG (Prussian province of Nassau), on Monday, the 14th of October, at Two o'clock, viz.:

- 1.—TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SHARES of the "GEWERKSCHAFT DES SCHEIDER EISENWERKS" (Mining and Ironworks Society), taxed at 240,000 florins.
- 2.—The PEAT BOGS, LUDWIGHAAS and MARIANNE, taxed at 50,300 florins.
- 3.—ONE-HALF of the NICKEL and COPPER MINE, "HILFEGOTTES," taxed at 9000 florins.

For particulars, apply at— (L. S.) Königl. Amtsgericht Dillenburg, EMMUNGHaus.

[PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE DYFNOWM LEAD MINES.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the LEASE of the above VALUABLE LEAD MINES, together with TWO STEAM ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, MACHINERY, and PLANT, &c., &c.

These mines are situated in MONTGOMERYSHIRE, and adjoin the celebrated Dyffryn Mines. They are now in active work, and capable of great extension. Further particulars in future advertisements.

Apply by letter to GEORGE HADLEY, Esq., No. 7, Aldridge-road Villars Westbourne Park, W.

SHAPE OIL WORK FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, the whole BUILDINGS, HOUSES, and WORKS, MACHINERY, ENGINES, RE-TORTS, PIT FITTINGS, PLANT, and ROLLING STOCK, at the work known as

THE ROMAN CAMP OIL WORK, NEAR BROXBURN;

Together with the INTEREST of the present tenant in the UNEXPIRED PERIOD of the LEASE of the SHAPE FIELD adjoining, granted by the trustees of the Earl of Buchan to Messrs. William Fraser and William Fraser, Jun., for nineteen years, from Martinmas, 1864.

For further particulars apply to ADAM GILLIES SMITH, C.A., No. 59, George-street, Edinburgh; or to Messrs. J. and J. GARDINER, S.S.C., No. 46, Hanover-street, Edinburgh; by the former of whom sealed offers will be received up to 20th September proximo; but the proprietors reserve power to accept any or none of the offers made.

Edinburgh, 59, George-street, 23d August, 1867.

TO COALMASTERS AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

VALUABLE COLLIERY, EMBRACING SIX HUNDRED ACRES, IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY, now in full operation, situated in the centre of the North Staffordshire Coal Field, and including the whole of the seams of coal and ironstone usually found in the pottery district.

The property consists of about 600 acres, and the colliery is in full working order, and doing an extensive business. The pumping and winding engines and other plant are of excellent construction, and in good repair—and a large extent of level driving and other dead work having been recently done, the output may be greatly increased.

The situation is unusually eligible, being in close proximity to two of the Pottery towns, and as a line of railway (for which an Act has been obtained) is about to be constructed through the centre of the estate, the colliery will shortly be placed in direct communication with the whole of the pottery district.

North Staffordshire and other places on the North Staffordshire Railway.

For further particulars, and to treat, apply to JOHN LANCASIER, Esq., Union Grange, Rugby, or to KEARY and SON, solicitors, Stoke-upon-Trent.

MENDIPS, SOMERSET.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, BY TENDER, a FIELD, known as the TOWN FIELD, containing FIFTEEN ACRES, or thereabouts, situated in the MENDIPS, near the Mendip Company's Lead Works, and three miles from Blagdon. The above field contains very large deposits of lead debris, and from the foundations of old furnaces recently discovered, there is no doubt it is the site of ancient smelting-works carried on in the Mendips during the occupation of England by the Romans. Various portions of the soil from different parts of the field have been tested, and the percentage found varies from 4 per cent. to 22 per cent. A portion of the debris has also been tested for silver, and was found to contain 8 ounces to the ton. From a rough estimate of the contents of the field, it is calculated that it would yield about 4000 tons of pure lead, and would well repay an investor to erect a small work on the field for the purpose of smelting the ore. It is proposed to sell or to let the above on a royalty, according to the assay.

Tenders, either to purchase or rent the above, to be sent to Messrs. STANLEY and WASSBROUGH, Royal Insurance-buildings, by the 30th day of September next. The proprietor of the field does not undertake to accept any tender that may be received. Every facility will be afforded to parties to test any portion of the soil. To view the premises, apply to Mr. RICHARD JONES, Auctioneer, Upper Langford, near Bristol; and for further particulars to Messrs. TIXEN and GRAY, Mineral Surveyors, Royal Insurance-buildings, Bristol; or to Messrs. STANLEY and WASSBROUGH, Solicitors, Royal Insurance-buildings, Bristol.

TO BE SOLD, the whole or any part of an ANTHRACITE COLLIERY, extending under between 400 and 500 acres of land. The colliery is situated in the county of PEMBROKE, in the immediate vicinity of a port, and produces anthracite coal and cinn of the very best quality, for which there is an unlimited demand. There are 19½ years of the lease unexpired, and the colliery is in a position to be worked largely with a small additional outlay. Satisfactory reasons for the sale can be given.

Application to be made to Mr. JOHN THOMAS, Land and Mineral Agent, Castle-terrace, Haverfordwest; or to T. W. JOHNSTON, Esq., 3 Gray's Inn-square, London.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

TO BE LET, on such terms as may be agreed upon, the GLENMALUR LEAD MINE, in the townland of BALLINAFUNCHOGE, barony of BALLINACOR NORTH, and county of WICKLOW.

The mine is situated on the east side of the valley of Glenmalur, about eight miles from the town of Rathdrum, in a mineralised district of great promise. It has been worked for a considerable time up to a recent period, and was very productive. A large water-wheel, connected with a pumping apparatus, is at present employed keeping the workings clear of water. A railway is laid through, and in the adit level. Abundant supply of water power is available from the Avonbeg River adjoining, and other sources. Timber for use of the mine can be obtained on advantageous terms on the grounds. Houses suitable for the superintendents and workmen, offices, and workshops, are on the premises, and land can be given for any further accommodation that may be necessary.

Parties desirous of proposing for the mine can obtain particulars, as to its extent, state, and conditions on which it will be let, on application to JOHN HILL, Esq., Civil Engineer, Ennis.

Proposals will be received by Messrs. G. and R. K. JOHNSTON, Dundalk, Dundalk, 20th of August, 1867.

GRANITE QUARRY.

STEWART OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, SCOTLAND.

TO BE LET, the RIGHT to QUARRY the GRANITE known as the WEDGE ROCK, which is intersected by the Portpatrick Railway, between Gatehouse and New Galloway Stations.

The colour and quality of this granite have been pronounced by good judges to be excellent, and nothing can exceed the facilities for carriage by railway either to distant parts of the country or to the harbour of Kirkcudbright. The rock has been laid bare, and blasted sufficiently to enable a satisfactory opinion of the granite to be formed.

For further information apply to H. J. MOULE, Esq., Gatehouse, Kirkcudbright.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES, (ESTABLISHED 1770.) MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES, From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire. PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES. SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSITY WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON. BRIDGEWORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM. No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW. CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK BIBBY, AND CO., CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL. MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES. MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope. WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WELSH CURTIS MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of the Court has appointed FRIDAY, the 21st day of September instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office. WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court. Dated the 12th day of September, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TRELOWETH MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of the Court has appointed FRIDAY, the 20th day of September instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office. WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court. Dated the 12th day of September, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WOODLEY LANE TIN WORKS MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE COMPANY who have not received notice that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof, and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons), they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations. WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Sept. 10, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT 1862, and of the NORTH DOLCOATH MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the NORTH DOLCOATH MINE, in the parish of Camborne, within the said Stannaries, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—27 9 ft. 11 in. pumps, 26 ft. 11 in. matching, 17 ft. 11 in. turpentine, 110 ft. 10½ in. working barrel, 111 in. pole case, 1½ ft. 10 in. pole, stuffing box and glands, 16 ft. 11 in. windbox, 111 in. H and door piece, 15 fms. 2 in. bucket rods, 45 fms. iron stave ladders, 420 in. rod rolls, shovels, wheels and rolls, flange bolts, winch and other chain, 2 bugle chains, long lifting screw, 610 in. horse winch and shaft tackle, 5 10 in. box, prongs and drop clack, new and old timber, account house furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines. For further particulars, apply to the Officer of this Court in possession at the mine; or to HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, solicitors, Truro, Cornwall. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 10, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH PORTHILL MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the NORTH PORTHILL MINE, in the parish of St. Minver, within the said Stannaries, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS, viz.:—One 9½ in. horizontal ENGINE, fly wheel and cage connected; one BOILER, 2½ tons; 18 ft. 8 in. pitwork, 1 9 ft. 8 in. pump, 1 bob, 2 pulleys, wheels, 40 fms. chain, 2 door pieces, 1 8½ wheel, poppet head over shaft, 15 fms. footway and casing of shaft, shed over engine and boiler, 1 crab winch, blacksmith's bellows, anvil, vice, and other tools, screw block, wood roofs of blacksmith's shop and material house, hand and other barro vs, beam and stand, new and old wood and iron, and various other materials and effects in general use in mines. For further particulars, apply to JOHN TUCKER, the Bailiff of this Court in charge thereof; or to HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 10, 1867.

THE ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

MR. PHILIP D. TUCKETT is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Tuesday, October 22d, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, almost without reserve, the very valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the

ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING WORKS,

or the PRIDDY MINERY, three miles from the City of Wells, comprising THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, of which about 20 acres are covered by a rich and valuable surface accumulation of lead-producing debris, estimated to contain 35,000 tons of metallic lead; together with the smelting-furnaces, engine-houses, machinery, manager's house, workmen's cottages, &c., recently erected at great expense, capable of turning out from 40 to 100 tons per month, at a cost of from £10 to £12 per ton, with little or no additional outlay.

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may shortly be obtained at the Swan Hotel, Wells; of Messrs. G. ASHLEY and TEE, solicitors, No. 1A, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C.; Mr. JAMES BREND BATTER, solicitor, 32, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.; Messrs. BAXTER, ROSE, NORTON, and CO., solicitors, 6, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.; Mr. ROBERTSON BUCHANAN, solicitor, 16, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons, E.C.; Mr. WILLIAM BURRIDGE, solicitor, Wellington, Somerset; Mr. ST. PIERRE BUTLER, Hook, solicitor, 9, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; Mr. YATMAN, solicitor, 59, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; Messrs. YOUNG, MAPLES, TERESAIDE, and NELSON, solicitors, 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C.; Mr. SAMUEL LOVELOCK, official liquidator of the above-named company, accountant, 34, Coleman-street, E.C.; or Mr. PHILIP D. TUCKETT, land agent, surveyor, &c., 76, Old Broad-street, and 3, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London, W.C.

SRAESDON FORT, CORNWALL (FOUR MILES FROM PLYMOUTH). TO CONTRACTORS, MINE AGENTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. HENRY SENDY has received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. George Roach, contractor, who have completed their contract, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, September 24, 1867, and following days, upon the Works at Sraesdon Fort, their most COMPLETE and VALUABLE CONTRACTORS'

PLANT AND MACHINERY,

comprising—TWO STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS; two sets of winding gear; very superior iron and mortar mills; iron and steel wire ropes, by Newall, of Gashead; and apparatus, by Willoughby Brothers, of Plymouth, for working an incline tramway one mile long; a railway weighing machine, by Huxham and Brown, of Exeter; 160 tons of railway metals, switches, points, and crossings; 40 railway wagons and trollies.

Twenty VALUABLE LINCOLNSHIRE AND OTHER HORSES, in excellent condition, with all their gear and tackle; a complete set of stable utensils; 12 dobbin and other carts; 100 wheelbarrows, planks, &c.

A POWERFUL 6 ton DERRICK CRANE, and several smaller derrick on moveable platforms; two overhead travelling winches, capable of lifting from 4 to 6 tons, with carriages, driving shafts, and trussing bars, complete, adapted to span of from 50 to 70 feet.

Two 30 ton BARGES, with all their masts, sails, and spars, complete; a large quantity of timber, in balk, piles, and firewood; carpenters' benches; masons' quarries, and complete sets of blacksmiths' tools, bellows, anvils, derrick and other chains of every description, new and old iron, steel bars, &c., &c.; also, workmen's cottages, temporary stores, engine-houses, stables and offices, workshops, &c., as now standing.

May be viewed seven days preceding the day of sale, and catalogues had of Mr. HENRY SENDY, the auctioneer, Ridgeway, Plymouth; or of the agent, on the works; at the Royal Hotel, Globe Hotel, Chubb's Commercial Hotel, Thomas's Great Western Hotel, and the Albion Hotel, Plymouth; at the Royal Hotel, and Hawton's Crown Hotel, or at Mr. HEDDON'S, printer, Devonport; and at all the principal inns throughout Devon and Cornwall.

Sale to commence each day at half-past 10 A.M. Refreshments will be on the table from 1 to 2 o'clock, after which time only to be had by ticket obtained from the auctioneer.

Mr. H. SENDY begs to call the particular attention of the public to the above valuable stock and materials, as the greater part has been in use only for the Sraesdon contract, and consequently, is in first-rate working condition.

Dated 21st August, 1867.



BARROW LIFT, HOISTING, OR DECK ENGINES

PARIS EXHIBITION, CLASS 52. MEDAILLE D'HONNEUR. APPLEBY BROTHERS, EMERSON STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E., Engineers and Patentees of STEAM CRANES, DONKEY PUMPS, &c., PATENT DONKEY PUMPS.

Ram	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	4½ in.	5 in.	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	26 in.	28 in.	30 in.	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.	42 in.	44 in.	46 in.	48 in.	50 in.	52 in.	54 in.	56 in.	58 in.	60 in.	62 in.	64 in.	66 in.	68 in.	70 in.	72 in.	74 in.	76 in.	78 in.	80 in.	82 in.	84 in.	86 in.	88 in.	90 in.	92 in.	94 in.	96 in.	98 in.	100 in.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Gall. per hour.	230	400	630	850	1200	1500	2100	2800	3800	5000	6500	8500	11000	14000	18000	22000	28000	35000	45000	55000	70000	85000	105000	130000	160000	200000	250000	300000	350000	400000	450000	500000	550000	600000	650000	700000	750000	800000	850000	900000	950000	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000	1500000	1550000	1600000	1650000	1700000	1750000	1800000	1850000	1900000	1950000	2000000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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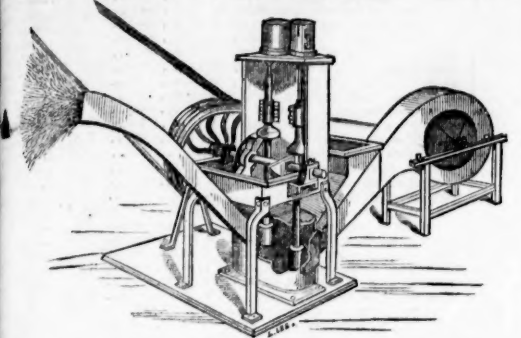
BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1855, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXHIBITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; and at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867.



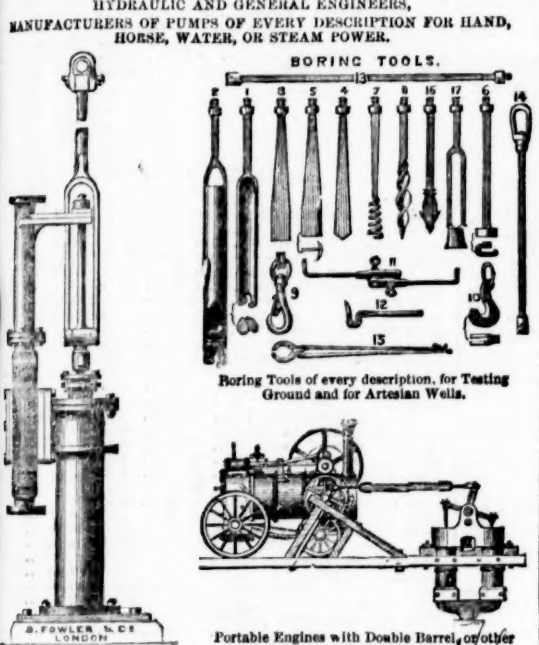
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMNS of POWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

CHILDS' PATENT ATMOSPHERIC ORE STAMP AND QUARTZ CRUSHER.



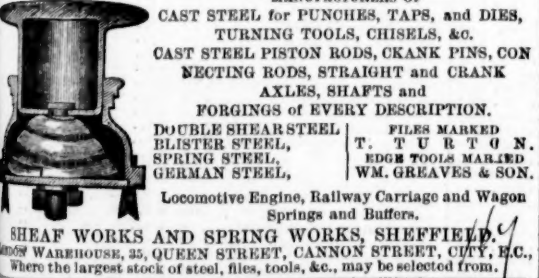
THIS is an IMPROVED STAMP, and will give as many blows per minute as an ordinary 10-stamp-mill, and of far greater force, giving an effective blow of from 150 to 200 tons per minute, and will crush any known ore to an impalpable powder, saving every particle of the product for future operations—a result not before obtained by any stamping process. Greater economy is combined than by any other known method. The patentee has placed a machine near his office, where he invites (by appointment) experienced practical miners, engineers, chemists, metallurgists, and all others interested, to inspect its results. Every facility will be given for experiments upon different ores, and all other substances to be crushed.
A. B. CHILDS,
No. 481, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

OWENS AND CO. (LATE CLINTON AND OWENS), WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, WATER, OR STEAM POWER.



Boring Tools of every description, for Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.
Improved Double-action Pumps.
All information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior construction—may be had on application.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, AND DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT AND CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED T. TURTON.
BLISTER STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON.
SPRING STEEL, GERMANY STEEL,
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.
SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.



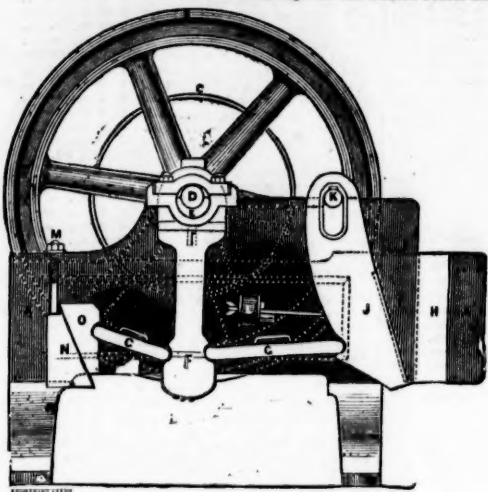
THOS PRENTICE & CO. MAKE LITTLE RECOIL.
PATENT SAFETY GUN COTTON CARTRIDGES & CHARGES.
Is the safest and STRONGEST EXPLOSIVE For every description of MINING AND QUARRYING WORK.
A charge of any given size exerts six times the explosive force of gunpowder. The enormous power confined in a short length at the bottom of the hole allows of a much greater amount of work being placed before each blast, saving considerably in the labour of drilling.
Charges are made of every diameter required, the length varying with the diameter. Any number may be placed in a hole. Each charge is fully equal to one-fifth of a pound of powder.
MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO., 82, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. WORKS, STOWMARKET. LONDON AGENT,—MR. THORNE.

BRANDY, BRANDY, PURE BRANDY, DIRECT FROM CHARENTE.
A CERTAIN CURE for CHOLERA, spasmodic symptoms, and internal complaints, when undiluted; but how seldom to be met with in its pure state, from the direct importers, G. DEVEREUX and Co., 26, EAST INDIA ROAD, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, at 3s., and for "première qualité," 4s. per dozen, either pale or brown, bottles and case included. Forwarded same day against Post-office order or remittance.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MACADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND. It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.
For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq. *Thos. Goldsworthy & Sons.*
Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.
WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.
WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.
Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.
JOHN LANCASTER.

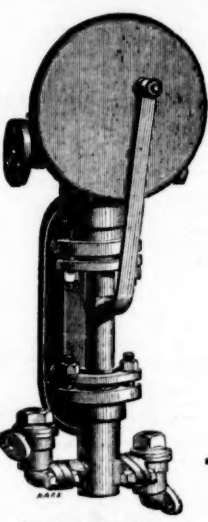
Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.
WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered third machine for this estate.
SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE NEW PATENT INJECTOR, FOR FEEDING BOILERS AND RAISING WATER FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, No. 1539, DATED 2d JUNE, 1866.



PRICES, DELIVERED IN LONDON:—

Size.	Ram.	Stroke.	Approx. horse-power boiler supplied.	At 100 rev.	150 rev.	200 rev. p. min.	Price.
No. 4	1 1/2	3	15	115	172	230	£10 10
5	1 3/4	3	22	180	270	360	12 12
6	2	4	30	240	360	480	14 14
7	2 1/4	4	40	345	517	690	17 0
8	2 1/2	5 1/2	55	475	712	950	19 10
9	2 3/4	6 1/2	75	585	877	1140	22 10
10	3	7 1/2	90	720	1080	1440	25 10
11	3 1/4	8 1/2	110	870	1305	1740	28 10
12	3 1/2	9	120	1030	1545	2060	31 10
*14	3 3/4	8	230	2450	3675	—	40 0
*16	4 1/4	8	460	4900	7350	—	55 0

* The two last are double-acting.

Steam Regulator Valves, and also Check Valves, specially made to suit these Engines, can be supplied.
Terms Nett Cash on Delivery.

Each Injector is guaranteed to work efficiently, and any one failing to give satisfaction may be returned.
A CIRCULAR, WITH FULL EXPLANATION AND COMPARISONS, WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

BROWN, WILSON, AND CO.
No. 80, CANNON STREET, E.C.; AND VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, S., LONDON.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—AWARDED THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEDAL FOR CRUCIBLES.
SILVER MEDALS, CLASSES 40—47.

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS UNDER MORGAN'S PATENT,
BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

These Crucibles (MORGAN'S PATENT) were the only ones to which Prize Medals were awarded in London, 1862; Dublin, 1865; New Zealand, 1865; and Oporto, 1865.

They have been in use for many years in the English, Colonial, French, and other Foreign Mints; the English, French, and other Arsenals; and have been adopted by most of the large Engineers, Founders, and Refiners at Home and Abroad.
The capabilities which have now for more than twelve years distinguished these Crucibles are the following:—
Their quality is uniform. They withstand the greatest heat without danger. Their average durability for Gold, Silver, Copper, and other ordinary metals is forty to fifty pourings, in some cases reaching one hundred. They never crack, and heat more rapidly than any other kind. One annealing only is required. Change of temperature has no effect. They can when hot from the furnace be dipped in cold water with safety. The saving of labour and metal is very great. In Steel Melting the saving of fuel has been demonstrated to amount to a ton and a half to every ton of steel used. For Zinc they last longer than iron pots, and save the great loss which arises from mixture with iron. Those for Malleable Cast-iron show an average working of seven days, doing each day nearly double the work of any other crucible.
As these crucibles last much longer than any others, it follows that the saving of metal must be great, because to each worn crucible a quantity of metal adheres. In fact, comparing these with other crucibles, the saving of metal and fuel is more than equivalent to their cost.



A are made in sizes varying from 2 ozs. to any required capacity, and are marked by the quantity of kilograms they will contain; thus No. 100 will contain 100 kilograms.
B differ in shape, but correspond in all other respects with A, and are similarly marked.
C are marked in English pounds—thus, a crucible marked 60 will contain 60 lbs.
D are made expressly for steel in various sizes.

CRUCIBLES MADE TO ANY SHAPE AND SIZE TO ORDER.

Some unprincipled manufacturers having made such close imitations of our Trade Mark as cannot fail to deceive the public, we have deemed it advisable to alter our Mark as here shown. It will



be observed that the alteration consists in the OMISSION of the words—"DEPOTS AT PARIS AND ROTTERDAM," and the ADDITION of the words—"MORGAN'S PATENT."

In all future orders, please specify "MORGAN'S PATENT," and address to
BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1300	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	8 17 8	0 5 0	July 1887
200	Batallack, c. St. Just	11 0 0	—	—	488 15 0	0 5 0	May 1886
4000	Brookwood, c. St. Just	11 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	May 1886
1000	Brookwood, c. St. Just	11 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	May 1886
4000	Cashwell, c. Cumberland*	3 10 0	—	—	0 14 0	0 5 0	May 1886
916	Cargill, s. Newlyn	15 5 7	12	—	13 15 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1886
1867	Cwm Ertin, c. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—	—	23 15 0	0 5 0	June 1887
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	379 10 0	0 5 0	April 1887
380	Derwent Mines, s. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	1067 0 0	0 5 0	June 1887
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock*	136 17 6	425	415 425	831 10 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
358	Dolcoath, c. Camborne	136 17 6	—	—	14 11 0	0 5 0	July 1887
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer*	2 14 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	14 11 0	0 5 0	July 1887
300	East Darren, c. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	146 10 0	0 5 0	July 1887
128	East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	412 10 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1887
5000	East Rosewarne, c. Gwinnar	2 15 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1886
1906	East Wheal Lovell, c. Wendron	3 9 0	7 1/2	8 8 1/2	3 1 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
3000	Fordale, c. Isle of Man*	23 0 0	—	—	70 10 0	0 5 0	June 1887
5000	Frank Mills, c. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	18 1/2	18 1/2	3 2 6	0 5 0	Sept. 1886
18000	Great Laxey, c. St. Helston	40 0 0	18 1/2	18 1/2	11 13 0	0 5 0	June 1887
1024	Herodfoot, c. near Liskeard	8 10 0	37	33 37	42 0 0	0 5 0	June 1887
6000	Hingston Down, c. St. Austell	5 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	April 1886
400	Lisburne, c. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	492 10 0	0 5 0	May 1887
3000	Mace-y-Safn, c. St. Austell	20 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1887
3000	Marke Valley, c. Cardon	4 10 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 17 0	0 5 0	July 1887
3000	Minera Consols, c. Wrexham	25 0 0	180	—	0 13 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1886
1800	Minera Mining Co., c. Wrexham	25 0 0	180	—	218 15 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
30000	Mineral of Ireland, c. d.	7 0 0	18 1/2	18 1/2	0 6 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1886
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore*	3 0 0	—	—	137 10 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1886
200	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey*	50 0 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	52s.	3 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1887
6000	Prosper United, c. St. Hilary	8 14 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1887
1120	Providence, c. Uny Lelan	10 6 7	28	29 31	83 7 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
512	St. Just Consols, c. St. Just	1 5 0	285	380 400	562 10 0	0 5 0	July 1887
6000	South Darwen, c. St. Austell	3 6 6	—	—	0 7 1	0 5 0	Sept. 1887
436	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan	18 15 9	32 1/2	35 40	0 15 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1887
3000	Summer Hill, c. St. Austell	3 13 6	—	—	37 10 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
6000	Tincroft, c. St. Austell	9 0 0	14	12 13	18 15 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
2000	Trumpet Cons., c. Helston	11 10 0	13	13 14	11 12 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
3000	W. Chiverton, c. Perranarabuth	10 0 0	66	63 65	21 7 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
400	West Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 10 0	130	160 170	476 10 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
512	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	5 2 6	70	70 75	625 0 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Tavistock	20 0 0	—	—	300 10 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1886
4295	Wheal Killy, c. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	62 10 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1886
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c. Menheniot	8 0 0	15 1/2	17 20	62 10 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1886
2000	Wheal Rose, c. Scorrier	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1886
326	Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	58 10 0	115	107 112 1/2	246 15 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
1040	Wheal Trevelyan, c. Liskeard	5 17 0	—	—	54 14 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1887
3000	Whitwell Lead, c. Clitheroe	0 5 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	July 1887
17000	Wicklow, c. d. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	46 15 0	0 5 0	April 1887

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
25000	Alamillos, c. Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	—
20000	Australian, c. South Australia*	7 6 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1887
15000	Cape Copper Mining*	7 0 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	2 12 6	0 1 0	Aug. 1887
70000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil*	0 14 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 7 9	0 3 6	Aug. 1887
24000	Fortuna, c. Spain*	2 0 0	2	1 1/2	1 7 4	0 2 0	Sept. 1887
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia*	20 0 0	—	—	23 10 0	0 15 0	June 1887
10000	Gonessa, c. Spain*	—	—	—	10 per cent.	—	July 1887
15000	Linares, c. Spain*	—	—	—	11 8 4	0 5 0	Sept. 1887
50000	Panulillo, c. Spain*	3 0 0	2 1/2	—	10 per cent.	—	Yearly
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral*	—	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Pestarene, c. St. Austell	2 10 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1887
10000	Portebland, c. St. Austell	20 0 0	—	—	4 14 3	0 11 0	June 1887
100000	Port Phillip, c. Clunest*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 17 6	0 1 0	Aug. 1887
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., c. d.	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	7 1/2 per cent.	—	Mar. 1887
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*	15 0 0	60	48 60	77 5 0	4 10 0	June 1887
50000	Victoria (London), c. d. Victoria	—	—	—	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1886
40000	West Canada Mining Company*	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May 1886

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, c. d.	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
125000	Anglo-Italian, c. d.	0 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Britannia Silver Lead Mines, France*	—	—	—	—	—	—
2464	Burra Burra, c. South Australia*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Capula, c. Mexico*	1 12 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Chautauque, c. d. Nicaragua*	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba*	43 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chile*	18 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Copago Smelting, Chile*	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
300	Copper Mines Co. of South Australia*	150 470 pd.]	—	—	—	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia*	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. New Granada*	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Land Mining, c. New Zealand*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia*	1 11 6	—	—	—	—	—
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
7927	Lusitania (Portugal)*	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Mariquita, c. d.	0 12 6	—	—	—	—	—
12500	Nerbadda Coal and Iron*	—	—	—	—	—	—
51000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold*	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Orea, c. New Zealand*	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
10778	Rhenish Consolidated, c. d.	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
100000	Rosa Grande, c. Brazil*	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, c. Mexico*	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, c. Spain*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
100000	Taquaril, c. Brazil*	0 2 6	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Terresen, c. d. Sardinia	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
41174	Union Mexican, c. Mexico*	25 5 0	2	1 1/2	—	—	—
20000	Vancouver, c. d.	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Val Salsam, c. d.	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, c. d.	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
45000	Yudanamutana, c. S. A.*	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
40000	Alliance*	25 0 0	13 1/2	14 16	—	—	—
30000	Australasian*	40 0 0	67	65 67	—	—	—
100000	Bank of Egypt*	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Bank of New Zealand*	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Bank of Otago*	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Bank of Victoria, Australia*	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	British North American*	50 0 0	—	49 51	—	—	—
50 000	Canadian Loan and Investment*	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Chartered Bank India, Australia, and China*	20 0 0	20 1/2	—	—	—	—
30000	Chartered Merc. of India, London and China*	25 0 0	21	20 21	—	—	—
50000	City*	10 0 0	13	12 13	—	—	—
20000	Colonial*	25 0 0	—	37 38	—	—	—
40000	Company of African Merchants*	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
200000	Consolidated Bank*	9 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England*	9 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—
20000	East London*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	English, Scottish, & Aust., Chart.*	20 0 0	—	16 18	—	—	—
20000	English and Swedish*	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Imperial Bank*	20 0 0	—	18 1/2	—	—	—
25000	Imperial Ottoman*	10 0 0	9	9	—	—	—
800000	International Land Credit*	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	London Chartered Bank of Australia*	20 0 0	—	22 24	—	—	—
25000	London and County*	20 0 0	57	54 56	—	—	—
40000	London Financial Association*	30 0 0	7 1/2	—	—	—	—
72000	London Joint-Stock*	15 0 0	28	33 35	—	—	—
5000	London and River Plate*	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	ditto ditto New, issued at 1 1/2 prem.*	10 0 0	11	—	—	—	—
20000	ditto ditto New*	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	London and South-Western*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	London and Westminster*	12 10 0	71	68 70	—	—	—
50000	Mercantile and Exchange*	12 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Merchant*	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
5000	ditto New*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Midland*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	National of Australia*	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	National of Liverpool*	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	National Provincial of England*	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
45000	ditto ditto 2d and 3d issue*	12 0 0	20 1/2	40	—	—	—
40000	National*	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	New South Wales*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
60000	Oriental Bank Corporation*	25 0 0	43 1/2	43 44	—	—	—
2710	Provincial Banking Corporation*	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Provincial of Ireland*	25 0 0	88	86 88	—	—	—
10000	ditto ditto New*	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Union of Australia*	10 0 0	49	47 49	—	—	—
10000	Union of Ireland*	22 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Union of London*	15 0 0	39	38 39	—	—	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
4000	Ballaclough, c. d. Man, c. d.	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1867
2000	Bedford Unit., c. d. Tavistock	2 6 8.	1 ½	—	—	—	—
1001	Bedol Aur, l. Holywell	1 12 0.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
500	Billins, l. Flint	30 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
1248	Boscawell, c. d. St. Just	7 6 0.	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1866
2500	Bosworth, c. d. Pentlands	4 0 0.	—	—	—	—	July 1867
2000	Bottle Hill, c. d. Plympton	1 14 6.	—	—	—	—	June, 1866
1000	Bladenyffryn, s. l.	5 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
200	Brynford Hall, l. Flint	28 0 0.	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1866
5000	Bryn Gwlog, l. Flint	0 18 0.	—	—	—	—	June, 1864
1200	Bryn Gwyn, l. Mold	9 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Budnick Consols, c. d.	—	—	—	—	1 ½	—
5004	Bwlch Consols, s. l.	4 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Bwadrain Consols, s. l.	3 0 0.	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1866
3000	Caldbeck Consols, c. d.	10 0 0.	—	—	—	—	Feb. 1864
1000	Carnborne Consols	19 10 0.	—	—	—	—	—
4600	Carnborne Vn. & Wh. Frn., c. d.	11 14 7.	—	—	—	—	July 1867
11000	Capre Cornwall, c. d. St. Cleer	32 108. pd., 30000 10s. pd.]	—	—	—	—	Oct. 1867
914	Caradon Cons., c. d.	3000 32 13 6.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1866
1000	Carn Brea, c. d. Illogan	28 0 0.	10	10 12	—	—	May 1867
6000	Carn Carnmore, c. d. Cambn.	2 2 0.	—	—	—	—	July 1867
5000	Carnarvonshire, l.	4 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
4005	Cardigan Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Cardigan Consols, c. d.	17 10 0.	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Caryfort (3200 £ pd., 16800 21s. pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1865
2500	Cefn Cilcen, l. Flint	218 0 0.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1866
2500	Central Miners, l.	3 17 6.	—	—	—	—	June 1866
16000	Central Smallbace l.	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Chiverton, l. Perranabaz.	9 7 6.	7	6 ½ 7	—	—	May 1867
3000	Chiverton Moor, l. Perranabaz.	6 8 6.	5 ½	3 ½ 5 ½	—	—	Aug. 1867
2000	Clara, Llywennell, c. d.	2 16 8.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
4000	Clifford Amalg., c. d. Penryn	33 17 6.	8 ½	7 ½ 6	—	—	June 1867
3045	Clifford Amalg., c. d. Penryn	—	—	—	—	2 ½ 3 ½	Sept. 1867
256	Condarrow, c. d. Carnborne	74 10 0.	22	20 25	—	—	—
50000	Connorroe, c. d. Wicklow	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. d. Illogan	19 14 9.	11	9 ½ 10	—	—	July, 1866
1204	Copper Hill, c. d. Redruth	12 10 0.	—	—	—	—	June, 1866
6885	Cornish Clay and Tin	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
0585	Craddock Moor, c. d. St. Cleer	12 6 0.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
1861	Craze, c. d. Carnborne	33 9 6.	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1866
2000	Creake, c. d. Tavistock	3 12 0.	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Cuddra, c. d. Penryn	—	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1867
25000	Dale, l. North Stafford	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Devon Wheel Frances, c. d.	1 6 3.	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1867
1024	Dev. Wh. Lopes, Bickleigh	18 10 0.	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1867
12800	Drake Walls, l. Calstock	2 5 0.	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1866
656	Ding Dong, l. Guilva	49 14 6.	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1866
25000	Dundalk, Ireland, l.	0 15 0.	—	—	—	—	Feb. 1867
3000	Dyfnwng, l. Wales	18 7 0.	—	—	—	—	June, 1866
740	Eaglebrook, l.	19 15 0.	—	—	—	—	July, 1866
4100	East Bassett, c. d. Basset	31 10 0.	20	15 17	—	—	—
1000	East Bassett, c. d. Grvils, l.	1 5 0.	—	—	—	—	July, 1865
6000	E. Bottle Hill, c. d. Plympton	0 9 6.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
4096	East Brookwood, Haine	2 8 8.	—	—	—	—	July, 1866
4000	E. Carn Brea, c. d. Redruth	3 15 0.	2 ½	2 ½ 2 ½	—	—	—
4000	East Chiverton, l. Perranz.	2 14 3.	—	—	—	—	July 1867
6000	E. Grenville, c. d. Carnborne	3 9 6.	2	2 2 ½	—	—	Aug. 1867
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c. d.	10 10 0.	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1867
6000	East Laxey, l. Isle of Man	2 15 0.	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1866
4000	East Neptune, c. d. Marazion	—	—	—	—	—	—
2288	East Penryn, c. d. Penryn	5 4 9.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1867
6000	East Snaefell, l. l. of Man	2 0 0.	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1864
5610	East Seton, c. d. Carnborne	0 13 6.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
9000	E. St. Just, s. l. (3000 £ pd., 3000 £ 110s. pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
256	East Tugos, c. d. Redruth	96 0 0.	—	—	—	—	April, 1866
1190	E. Wh. Agar, c. d. St. Cleer	12 17 0.	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1865
5000	E. Wh. Rose Cons., l. Per.	2 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock	12 5 6.	1 ½	1 ½ 1 ½	—	—	July 1867
6000	Fortescue Consols, c. d.	0 16 0.	—	—	—	—	—
940	Four Corns, c. d. Penryn	1 16 0.	—	—	—	—	Feb. 1867
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons. Buckl.	1 16 0.	—	—	—	—	Feb. 1866
1000	Furze Hill, c. d. (5000 £ 10s. l.)	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1865
4096	Garidina Unit., l. Wendrum	5 7 7.	—	—	—	—	Feb. 1866
6000	Gawton, c. d. Tavistock	3 10 6.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
4000	Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c. d.	5 10 0.	2 ½	—	—	—	—
5000	Glasgow Caradon c. d. (30000 £ pd., 10000 10s. pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
3700	Gosnain, l.	12 10 0.	—	—	—	—	April, 1864
4114	Gonamenra, c. d. Marazion	—	—	—	—	—	July 1867
6000	Gothic, c. d. Penryn	2 10 0.	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Grambler and St. Aubyn	71 0 0.	4 ½	—	—	—	Mar. 1867
10000	Great Cwmymilog, s. l.	1 15 0.	—	—	—	—	July 1867
4096	Great Caradon, c. d. St. Ive.	3 15 0.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
5000	Great Chiverton, s. l.	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	May, 1867
6000	Gt. East Lovell, l. Helston	2 1 0.	—	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
5000	Great Mona, l. Isle of Man	4 0 0.	—	—	—	—	June, 1867
2000	Great North Downs, c. d.	6 13 0.	4 ½	4 ½ 4 ½	—	—	Feb. 1867
2500	Gt. No. Laxey (Isle of Man)	—	—	—	—	—	July 1867
1000	Great North Downs, c. d.	10 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
1000	ditto	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
4800	Great Retailack, s. l. b.	2 4 0.	4 ½	4 ½ 4 ½	—	—	July 1867
6000	Great South Chiverton, s. l.	1 7 6.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1867
6000	Gt. So. Thelgas, c. d. Redruth	1 4 0.	—	—	—	—	June 1867
3213	Great Wheal Baddenra, l.	7 17 6.	—	—	—	—	June, 1863
1798	Gt. Wh. Fortune, c. d. Breage	29 3 6.	—	—	—	—	July 1867
119	Great Work, c. d. Germoe	109 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
6240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), l. c.	4 0 0.	—	—	—	—	April 1867
6008	Hardy Park, l. Llanwrda	—	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1867
6000	Hallenbeaugh, c. d. Kenwyn	2 17 0.	—	—	—	—	April 1867
6400	Harwood, l. Durham	0 6 0.	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1864
5000	Havon, l. Cardigan	4 15 0.	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1866
6000	Lady Bertha, c. d. Tavistock	4 4 0.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
1019	Leeds and St. Aubyn, l. c.	19 13 4.	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1866
16	Levant, c. d. St. Just	10 8 1.	—	—	—	—	June, 1866
1024	Lovell Consols, l. c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Mandlin, c. d. Lostwithiel	4 7 0.	—	—	—	—	May, 1866
6000	Mid-Wales, s. l.	1 10 0.	2 ½	2 2 ½	—	—	Aug. 1867
640	Mount Pleasant, l. Mold	4 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
1242	Nangliff, c. d. Kenwyn	28 0 0.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
2800	Nether Heath's (5400 £ pd., 6400 2s. pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
6000	New Birch Tor & Vitrifer	2 13 6.	—	—	—	—	Oct. 1866
6000	New Clifford, c. d. Gwennap	2 10 0.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
6000	New Cornish (12000 £ pd., 12000 15s. pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
6400	N. Crow Hill, l. St. Stephen	3 3 0.	—	—	—	—	June 1867
6314	New E. Russell, c. d. Tavistock	0 11 6.	—	—	—	—	April 1867
400	New Hendra, l. c. Breage	14 11 6.	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1866
6000	New Penrheak, c. d. Wendrum	—	—	—	—	—	July 1866
5755	New Treleigh, c. d. Redruth	4 8 0.	—	—	—	—	May, 1866
9600	New Treveven, c. d. Wendrum	8 14 0.	—	—	—	—	May, 1866
37329	New Wheel Lovell, s. l.	1 18 0.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1867
400	New Wh. Seton, c. d. Cambn.	58 10 0.	20	—	—	—	Aug. 1867
2000	New Wheel Towan, c. d.	1 10 0.	—	—	—	—	July, 1866
6000	New Wh. Devon, s. l.	0 17 0.	—	—	—	—	July, 1867
6000	No. Dolcoath, c. d. Carnborne	4 3 0.	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1867
9457	No. Dolcoath, c. d. Redruth	5 19 0.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1867
3361	No. Graniter, c. d. Redruth	6 13 0.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1867
9000	N. Hellenbeaugh, c. d. (5000 £ pd., 5000 8s. 6d. pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	July, 1865
6000	North Jane, l. c. d. Kenwyn	3 1 6.	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1867
2000	North Levant, l. c. d. St. Just	10 12 0.	—	—	—	—	April, 1867
9000	Nth. Miners, l. Wrexham	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
9000	N. Phoenix, c. d. Llokinhorne	4 2 6.	—	—	—	—	May, 1867
8903	North Pool, c. d. Illogan	5 16 0.	—	—	—	—	May, 1867
1024	North Retailack Mine	2 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
485	No. Rosekar, c. d. Carnborne	38 14 0.	4 ½	4 ½ 4 ½	—	—	Feb. 1867
1386	North Shepherds, c. d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3956	North Shepherds, c. d. St. Agnes	1 9 0.	1 ½	1 ½ 1 ½	—	—	Dec. 1866
6000	North Wheel Bassett, c. d. St.	5 0 0.	—	—	—	—	April, 1866
5610	North Wheel Crofty, c. d.	31 11 3.	4 ½	3 ½ 3 ½	—	—	July 1866
5000	North Wh. Chiverton, l.	4 0 0.	4 ½	—	—	—	Mar. 1867
8144	N. Wh. Robert, Smp. Spiney	4 8 11.	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1867
12288	Oxel Tor, c. d. Calstock	2 7 4.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1866
9000	Okehampton	1 10 0.	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Old Gunnislake, c. d. Calstock	2 15 0.	—	—	—	—	Mar. 1867
6000	Old Westminster, c. d. Penbigh	2 13 0.	2 ½	2 ½ 2 ½	—	—	June 1867
9465	Old Westminster, c. d. Penbigh	2 13 0.	—	—	—	—	—
44405	Pedn-an-drea, l. Redruth	6 2 6.	—	—	—	—	May 1867
6000	Penden Consols, c. d. St. Just	6 7 0.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1867
3335	Penhale Wheel Vor, l. c.	3 12 6.	—	—	—	—	July 1867
9000	Penhalls, l. St. Agnes	3 0 0.	—	—	—	—	May, 1866
7772	Polbreen, l. St. Agnes	15 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
312	Polbreen, l. St. Agnes	8 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
9000	Prince Arthur Consols, l.	2 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
9000	Radmoor, c. d. Callington	—	—	—	—	—	—
9000	Reinella Laxey, l. c. d. Mar.	0 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
024	Rose and Chiverton Un.	1 5 0.	6	6 ½ 7	—	—	Nov. 1866
2000	Rosefield and Tolcarne, l.	9 0 0.	—	—	—	—	April 1867
9773	Rosewarne Consols, c. d.	5 2 6.	—	—	—	—	Feb. 1866
915	Rosewall Hill & Ransom, c. d.	3 0 0.	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1867
2848	Rosewarne United, c. d.	4 3 0.	—	—	—	—	June 1867
9000	Roshpore Copper, c. d.	2 16 0.	—	—	—	—	—
400	Snaefell, l. Isle of Man	1 6 0.	—	—	—	—	—
400	St. Peter Basset, c. d. Penryn	1 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—
006	St. Peter Basset, c. d. Penryn	4 5 6.	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Sordridge Cons., c. d. Tavist.	1 14 6.	—	—	—	—	Oct. 1866
512	South Bassett, c. d. Gwennap	25 10 0.	—	—	—	—	June 1867
300	So. Chiverton, s. l. Perranz.	5 15 0.	—	—	—	—	June, 1866